

CHAPTER -- I

LINGUISTIC PERSPECTIVES OF TAJIK AND KASHMIRI LANGUAGES:

(I) Language and Linguistic Relations:

Language plays an enormous role in the life of a society. It serves as a means of human inter-relationship. Language is a cohesive force of a tribe, class or community who are using it. A well spread-out language units different communities, states and regions; thus giving a mutual understanding between different groups of people.

A language bears the signs of lengthy changes, which takes place in the course of society's development. All such linguistic changes are prevailing in almost all the languages. The study of this very aspect shows as to how much a language at a particular time or age is different from the language of the old times.

To know about the relation of one language with other language is a part of linguistic sciences. Deep study of linguistic sciences yields to the history of mankind as a whole and it also infers the history of different races of men, and the mutual relations of men between different parts of world in different periods. All living languages are in a condition of constant growth and changes. The periodical changes in the languages preserve the mark of the external and internal forces which have contributed to their growth or retardments. A language spoken or written today in a particular area may not be in the same form as it would have been centuries before.

The changes of a language include many studies. These changes pertain within the script, their pronunciation and their literary styles. Even vocabularies have been changing in one or the other way. Languages have been affected by the influences of neighbouring languages or by the people migrating from various parts of the world to other parts. Many of the old languages are dead, and many new ones have been born. Some languages have imported a greater share from the neighbouring states. Some languages in respect of their polyglot vocabulary are a mixture of other languages. Such improvements and transformations of the languages have been continuing right from the ancient ages till now.

Practically, no language is monolithic. Diversities within languages are found on all levels, which can be in the fields of grammar, phonology, vocabulary and script etc. The factors which are responsible for such diversities are (i) geographical (ii) Social (iii) Stylistic.

The "geographical factor", being one of the main factors for linguistic diversities, invites a thorough study of the relations between different peoples responsible for importing words and style from one region to another region.

The diversity caused in a language through social relations is due to socio-cultural activities between different classes of people. For example, inter-class marriages and other ceremonies impart a particular affect on their languages. Old kingdoms used to invite different classes of people to stage cultural programme i.e. scholars, writers, poets, musicians,

artists used to exhibit their talented works in the palaces of their patron kings. Such types of meets mutually influenced the languages. Religious festivals and other traditional ceremonies, where people from different regions assemble, also have such affects on the languages concerned.

The diversity caused in a language through linguistic styles, has also been an interesting field of study. It is the style of different poetic genres and different terms which travel from one language to the other language through social contacts. As Arabic spoken nowadays, in Arab countries (which is called Modern Arabic) is not the same as was spoken three or four centuries before. Similarly Kashmiri spoken in the old days is not now alive. A different style of Kashmiri language has grown up.

The change of style or expression is brought about by some outer forces which interfere the normal working of a language. Stylistic changes of a language, in addition to vocal changes also include change of script. Some languages have changed either vocal style or script, while some languages have observed both these changes.

(II) Tajik Language:

"Tajik" is a language spoken in Tajikistan from very ancient times. The geographical factors were mainly responsible that Tajikistan got closer links with Iran and

../...

Consequently with Iranian language and literature. One great Iranian linguist Dr. Farvez Natil Khanlary writes:-

تاجیکی این زبان همان فارسی دری است با اندک تفاوتی در
 اثرات و چگونگی ادای بعضی از واکها. تاجیکی زبان ملی جمهوری شوروی تاجیکستان
 است و گذشته از این در بسیاری از نواحی جمهوری شوروی ازبکستان [دره فرغانه
 و دره زرافشان و ناحیه کشک دریا و مناطق میوردی های سرخان دریا و چیریک
 و غیره و نیز بعضی از مردم شهرهای بندک و بخارا و سمرقند و گدومی از ساکنان
 جمهوری های قزاقستان (نواحی جلال آباد و آس) و قزاقستان
 متداول است.

It clearly infers that Tajik language is the same persian language but with some new words and with a slight difference of pronunciation in case of certain old words. Tajik language is not only spoken in Tajikistan (now, a Republic of Soviet Union), but also in other republics of the Soviet Union, such as Uzbeikistan, Qazaqistan and other surrounding areas.

It is from 10th century A.D. to 15th century A.D. that Tajik language and literature reached to its heights. It was Rudky, a great scholar and poet of Tajikistan who made the first and strong effort for flourishing and spreading the Tajik language and literature. Rudky belonged to Panch-dood, a town of Tajikistan. This was the period when North and West Iranians also made their effort for development of Persian literature. The glorious period of Tajik language was that of "Sheebany Dynasity", who ruled Tajikistan for 100 years in Early 16th century.

In fact the literature that came into picture in Iran from 10th century A.D. to 15th century A.D. can be called Persian-Tajik Literature, which later became, an important part of literature in almost all areas of Central Asia including Afghanistan and Kashmir.

Tajikistan was a federation of Iran from 9th century A.D. till late fifteenth century A.D. In the late fifteenth century A.D., when Iranian rulers declared Shiaism as the state Religion for Iran, the people of Tajikistan, where the majority was of Sunnies, revolted against the Iranian government and got their state separated from Iran and named their language (which originally was called "Persian Dari") as "Tajik".

The period from 16th century A.D. to 19th century A.D. is an important period of Tajik language and literature. It is the time when Tajik language and literature were enjoyed by the poets, scholars, writers and historians of neighbouring countries as well. During the Sheebany period Tajik language and

literature was adopted by the poets, scholars, writers and historians of neighbouring countries as well. Prior to this period in Tajikistan, Rudki, Daqeeqy, Kamal Khanjdy made their peak contributions to Tajik literature.

In 16th century A.D., Bukhara was an important Educational and Cultural centre of Tajikistan. The main Educational Institutes of Bukhara were as (i) Madrasa Mir Arab (ii) Madrasa Kokultash.

Bukhara was also a religious centre where from Islamic missionaries were sent to Kashmir, China, Turkistan and Siberia. Bunayee, Hillaly and Wasifi were principal members of Harat School. They were having a key role in the development and spreading of Tajik language and literature. Wasify generally contributed himself in prose-writing. A book Mazkar-i-Ahbāb (مذکر احباب) written by Tajik writer in 1566 A.D. Hasany Bukhari Nisary gives a vivid picture of Tajik literature. Mushfaqy also made an important contribution in Tajik literature.

Tajik language, though spoken in slightly deviated pattern from Persian, yet retained its script as that of Persian (i.e. Nastalic) till Early 19th century. Upto this time, only a few words from the neighbouring states had made their entries in Tajik language. Tajikistan came under the occupation of Russia in the end of 19th century during Zar Shah's regime. Till the October Revolution of Russia (1917), Tajik language did not get disturbed Tajikistan emerged as a new republic state of Soviet Union in 1920. It is after 1920, that Russian and other local languages made speedy entrance in Tajik language.

Tajik language, afterwards developed a national literature, which is different from ancient Tajik literature in aspects of Topic and form.

In 1928, the script of Tajik language was changed from Nestalic to Latin and afterwards in 1940, its script was changed to that of Russian. The Russian language interferes the vocabulary of Tajik language and the gap of ancient Tajik and modern Tajik further widens.

(III) Assimilation of Tajik Language in Kashmiri Language:

"Kashmiri" is a language spoken in the valley of Kashmir and in the hilly areas of Pir-panchal. Different linguists have different opinions about the origin of Kashmiri language. In this regard, Sir George Grierson's theory² is widely accepted, which reveals that Kashmiri belongs to Pushajh or Daradic group of Indo-Aryan languages (descendent of Indo-European Family of Languages). According to this theory, in the ancient times (before 1000 B.C.) Kashmiri language was much closer to Shina language. After the lapse of time, the language got affected by Vedic culture and civilization. Later on Sanskrit became court language of Kashmir for centuries, which was followed by Prakrat between 500 B.C. and 1000 A.D. It is the time when Bhuddist religion was spreading fast throughout Asia. In this, period, the Sanskrit woven Kashmiri language got a new polyglot vocabulary.

It is from about 1320 A.D., when influence of Sanskrit language begins to diminish in Kashmiri through the entry of Tajik language and consequently the Tajik literature. This is

the time, when Saddats³ from Central Asia began to visit Kashmir from preaching of Islam. A large number of Saddats migrated to Kashmir and settled here permanently. The majority of Saddats were from Tajikistan province of Central Asia. It is due to their influence that Tajik language managed an inflow into Kashmiri language in the same way as Central Asian culture and traditions made its entry in Kashmir. Tajik at that time had the same script as Persian and the Persians at that time called the language of Tajiks as "Persian Dari".

The Tajik Saddats used the same language for joining the religious messages of Kashmir. The entry of Tajik Saddats was followed by political and social revolutions in Kashmir. Ranchan Shah, the then time Buddhist king of Kashmir, changed his religion and accepted Islam as his religion on the saying of Hazrat Bulbul Shah. It is during 1339 A.D. when Shamas-ud-Din Shahmiri becomes the ruler of Kashmir. The Shahmiri dynasty ruled over Kashmir upto 1555 A.D. During this time, the great Saddats and scholars of Tajikistan enter in Kashmir. It is during the regime of Sultan Qutub-ud-Din Shah (1377-1393 A.D. that Hazrat Amir Kabeer, Syed Ali Hamadany was in Bukhara for his Islamic mission, and from Bukhara, he travelled to Kashmir through Shehrai-abrisham⁴ and entered in the valley alongwith seven hundred disciples, who belonged mainly from Tajikistan. His disciples preached Islam and also opened so many schools in Kashmir for giving the Islamic Education to the people. Tajik was the medium of the language in which the Islamic education was taught to the people. Afterwards, it was during the period of Sultan Zainu'l-Abidin (known as Budshah) when

Kashmiri people in general tried to learn Tajik language in schools. It was quite natural that Kashmiri language could not escape from Tajik influence. In addition to some new words which got currency in Kashmiri, some old Sanskrit words also began to get replaced by Tajik words. By the passage of time, a large number of Tajik words made their entrance in Kashmiri language. This affect was not limited only to lexis or vocabulary, but also in grammar, phrases, idioms and proverbs. Tajik language made a strong impact on Kashmiri literature (mainly poetry) as well. While the "Tajik" was already declared as state (official) language of Kashmir during the period of Sultan Shahab-ud-Din; Budshah made it the medium of education as well. Budshah, in his period, sent a large number of Kashmiri students and scholars to Tajikistan to learn Tajik language. He also invited teachers and scholars for the same purpose. In his regime, Kashmiris wrote a number of books in Tajik mainly on medicine, tasawuf, philosophy and literature. One of the most famous Tajik books on medicine in the period was "Kifaya Mansoory" (کفایہ منسوری) which continued for centuries as a text book of medicine throughout the world.

Sultan Zainu'l-Abidin himself wrote two Tajik books. His book "Shikayat" written in Tajik is in the form of dialogues referring to the treacherous attitude of his sons towards the country and his regime.

../...

Sultan Zainu'l-~~Abidin~~ founded a Bureau of translation, where Sanskrit books were translated in Tajik and vice-versa. A great scholar, Mulla Ahmad was named as the "Head of the Bureau". Under his leadership, many famous Sanskrit books such as Raj-Tarangi and Mahabharat were translated into Tajik language. Mullah Ahmed, himself wrote two books in Tajik language entitled (a) Waqai-e-Mulki-Kashmir (b) Mirat-ul-Aulia. The king (Sultan Zainu'l-~~Abidin~~) founded a University at Nowshahra in Srinagar to promote various branches of knowledge and science. The library of the University could match to any library of Central Asia. A devoted attention was made by the king to promote Tajik language in Kashmir.

After the Shahmiris, Chak dynasty came on the throne of Kashmir. Chak kings loved the Tajik language with heart. In the time of Yusuf Shahi Chak, many Tajik scholars and poets visited Kashmir.

Tajik remained as official language and medium of Education in Kashmir till Mahraja Partap Singh's period (1893-A.D.) Till this period one could easily observe that Kashmiri language had all along widened its dimensions through all the three diversities i. e. geographical, social and stylistic.

Foot Notes:

1. "History of Tajik Literature" (written as a chapter by Yartchy Beechka) in the book "History of Persian literature by Yan Repka; translated in Urdu in the form of book "Tārīkh-i-Adabiyāti Tajikistān" by Kabir Ahmad Jaisy--page Nos: 142, 143.

2. Grierson's "Linguistic Survey of India" Vol. 8, Part II, page 251.
3. Ancient Islamic Priests (especially the descendants of Prophet Muhammad).
4. The ancient road connecting Kashmir with Central Asia, (generally known as--silk route).

C H A P T E R: 2

L E X I S

Almost all the languages are in a constant process of lexical changes. Generally the conquering nations leave lasting effects of their languages on the conquered nations, resulting considerable shadows on their languages particularly in respect of new vocabularies. The commercial and trade relations between a state and its neighbouring states and countries also effects the laxis of a language.

It is during the period of Budhist era that the Kashmiri language reduced the earlier influence of vadic sanskrit language; though that the Lexis of Kashmir language continued to be sanskritized but with new signs of pali speeches. Afterwards, when Islam made its entry in Kashmir, the lexical contents of Kashmiri language, again made a large change. This change, was under the influence of Tajik language.

Literally, the Kashmiri language is divided into three dialects within the valley as:-

- (a) Maraaz (in the southern region)
- (b) Kamraaz (in the Northern and North-western region)
- (c) Yamraaz (in grinagar and some of its surrounding areas)

For Kashmiri's earlier studies, its two ancient dialects are also very important, named as pogli and Kashtwari.

on the basis of this grouping, it is believed that the Kashmiri spoken in Pogli and Kashtwari areas is highly sanskritized, when compared with those of Kamraaz, Maraaz or Yamraaz. Though here also we find that Maraaz dialect is slightly more sanskritized than the other two dialects referred above.

Sir Grierson, in his linguistic survey of India has differentiated the sanskritized Kashmiri and Tajik Kashmiri (persianized Kashmiri) as Hindu Kashmiri and Muslim Kashmiri respectively, because of the fact that Sanskrit language left its influences more and more on the Kashmiri language spoken by Hindus as Tajik language left its more and more influences on the Kashmiri language spoken by Muslim community of Kashmir.

At present time, there exists very little difference between the Kashmiri language spoken by Hindu community and the Kashmir language spoken by Muslim community. In fact, now the Tajik influence is overall prevailing in the Kashmiri spoken and written in all areas of Kashmir.

The lexical changes that Kashmiri language has undergone due to the influence of Tajik language is seen in respect of replacement of old Kashmiri words by new words. The change thus observed in Kashmiri vocabulary can be studied under the following sub-headings:-

- (A) Nouns;
- (B) Adjectives;
- (C) Composite form of Root-word Derivatives;
- (D) Miscellaneous vocabulary and other compound words.

(A) NOUNS

Kashmiri language has dropped out old (Sanskrit and other) Nouns; and absorbed Tajik Nouns related to every field of life. The survey in the Kashmiri vocabulary shows that almost one third of the words are clearly imported from Tajik language. The currency of all such words in Kashmiri language has become so familiar and popular that these words seem as if they are original Kashmiri words.

The Tajik nouns used in Kashmiri language have been classified into different categories under the following sub-headings:-

1. Architecture and buildings;
2. Birds and Animals
3. Diseases;
4. Dress;
5. Drugs and Medicines;
6. Education;
7. Floriculture;
8. Food articles;
9. Geography and places;
10. Geology, Metallurgy and chemicals;
11. Government and Administration;
12. Handicrafts;
13. Kitchen articles and House-holds;
14. Measurements;
15. Music;
16. Military arms and Armaments;
17. Occupational Instruments;
18. Physiology;

19. Psychology;

20. Relations.

(B) ADJECTIVES:

A good number of Tajik adjectives has also become familiar part of the Kashmiri vocabulary, though not to such an extent as Tajik nouns have become.

(C) COMPOSITE FORM OF ROOT-WORD DERIVATIVES:

The composite form of two words (prefixed by root word and suffixed by its derivatives) forms a compound word, which appears to be a single word. Such compound words derived from Tajik root words are frequently used in Kashmiri language.

i) Some of the Tajik root words derivatives are directly assimilated in Kashmiri language in its compound form. Such compounded words have root word of Tajik origin and its derivatives also of Tajik origin. For example:-

پرهیزگار (parhez-gār)

پریشان حال (Paraishān-hāl)

تاج دار (Tāj-dār)

تنگ حال (Tang-hāl)

ii) Some of such compounded words have made direct entries in Kashmiri language but with a slight changes in their pronunciation, for example:-

Tajik Compound
Word

Kashmiri Compound
Word

دانش مند (Dānish-mand)

دانش مند (Dānish-mand)

صاحب ہوش (Sāhib-i-hoash)

صاحب ہوش (Sāhib-i-hoash)

قابل قدر (qābil-i-qadr) قابل قدر (qābil-i-qadr)

iii) Other class of Root word derivatives which are used in Kashmiri language are partially Tajik and partially Kashmiri which further can be sub-divided in two groups as under:-

Prefix

Suffix

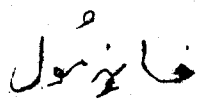
Tajik

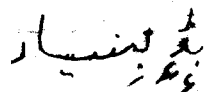
Kashmiri

Kashmiri

Tajik

For example:-

(a)  (Khaan-moal)

(b)  (Bd-bisyaar)

(D) MISCELLANEOUS VOCABULARY AND OTHER COMPOUND WORDS:

Under this heading a large lexical content has been studied regarding assimilation of different Tajik words in Kashmiri. Mostly Adverbs and verbs come under this heading. Exclamatory words spoken at the time of sorrow or happiness also form a part of this heading.

All the above four groups are studies as follows:-

(A) — NOUN:

I: ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDINGS:Kashmiri/Tajik^{1*}
NounsTransliteration^{2*}Meaning

بام

Baam

Roof, the structure
on which roof is
fixed.

پنجرہ / پنجرہ

3* Panjr/Panjrah

Lattice work in
a special window.چار دیواری /
چار دیواری4* Chaar Daiwāry/
Chār DaiwārySpace enclosed
with four walls.

حویل

Hawail

Big building,
palace.

دروازہ / دروازہ

5* Darwaz/Darwāzah

Door

دیوار

Daiwaar

Wall

دیوان خانہ /
دیوان خانہ6* Daiwaan khaan/
Daiwān khāannahDrawing Hall,
Guest Room
decorated according
to oriental taste.دریچہ /
دریچہ

7* Dāreechi/Darīchi

Small Window

Kashmiri/Tajik
Nouns

Transliteration

Meaning

طاق

Taa

An arch or a
space meant for
fixation of a
window.

گنبد

Gunbad

Tomb

مکان

Makaan

House

II BIRDS AND ANIMALS

<u>Kashmiri/Tajik Nouns</u>		<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
ببیل		Bulbul	The Bulbul, nightingale.
پاز/باز	8*	Pāz/Bāz	A falcon
جانور		Jaenwer	Bird, animal, animated.
خار		Khar	Ass, donkey.
خارگوش		Khargoash	Rabbit.
کوتر/کبوتر		Koatur/Kabootar	Pigeon
گاو		Gaaw	Cow.

III DISEASES

Kashmiri/Tajik Nouns	Transliteration	Meaning
آماس	Amaas	Swelling, accumulation of unnecessary fat in the body.
ٻٻٻش / ٻٻٻش ^{٩٥*}	Peechish	Contortion, the gripes.
تب	Tab	Fever.
تب	Tap	Fever, typhoid.
دڙ	Diq	Tuberculosis, Hectic fever.
زخم	Zakhm	Wound
زہر باد	Zaharbaad	Inflammation in throat, a chronic ulcer in any part of the body, the quinsey.
ٻٻٻش / ٻٻٻش ^{١٠*}	Tāwoon/Tāūoon	A plague.
مرض	Marz	Disease.

Kashmiri/Tajik
Nouns

Transliteration

Meaning

آبریشم

Abreeshm

Silk

برقع/برقعہ

11*

Burg/Burqa

Veil

بوچی/بوچیہ

12*

Bōchi/Bugchi

A small
bundle.

بغلہ/بغلہ

13*

Bagh/Baghlah

Pocket.

پاجامہ/پاجامہ

14*

Pājām /Pājāmāh

Trousers

پازار/پازار

15*

Pāzār/Pāzār

Old type of shoe
hand made boots
of a particular
style.

پردہ/پردہ

16*

Parā/Pardah

Curtain

پوشاک

17*

Pōsheak/Poshāk

Dress.

پوشاک

پجامہ/پجامہ

18*

Jām/Jāmāh

A garment,
a robe

Kasmiri/Tajik
Nouns

Transliteration

Meaning

19* چنڊ/چنده

Chand/ Chandah

A pocket.

20* ژاډا/چاډر

Tsaader/Chaadar

Blanket.

داس

Daamen

Border of a
shirt or a pheran.

دشار

Destaar

Turban

21* دُشال/دُشالہ

Dushaal/Dushālah

A shawl of
double length.

رځ

Rakh

Mole of dress,
style of wearing
the dress.

22* رُمال/رومال

Rumal/Romāl

Handkerchief

23* زردباف/
تہلیفت

Zarbaaf/zarbaft

A kind of costly
and decent dress
usually used at
marriage ceremony.

24* زری/زندی

Zary/Zary

A shining type of
dress, a wearing
article with gold
colour and shine.

Kashmiri/Tejik
Nouns

Transliteration

Meaning

شیملہ / شملہ 25*

Shiml/Shimlah

The end of a turban.

کالہ پوش / کالہ پوش 26*

Kal poesh/
kalah poesh

Cap or a square.

تِل / تِللہ 27*

Tl/Tillā

Golden thread,
any thread with
golden lustre.

کیمکھاب / کیمکھاب 28*

Kemkhaab/
kimkhākA name of costly
cloth, an
embroidered
garment of
divers colours.

کمر بند

Kamar band

Belt.

گیربان

Giraibaen

Neck of any dress,
generally neck of
a shirt or a gown.
Edging, veil.

سینجاف

Sinjaaf

Curtain, a piece
of red cloth of
appropriate
breadth on the
internal side near
the thread of the
bottom collar and
sleeves.

V DRUGS AND MEDICINES:

Kashmiri/Tajik Nouns	Transliteration	Meaning
جولاب / جولاہ 29*	Jōlaab/Jolāb	Purgetive
دمہ عاراق / دیمہ عرق 30*	Dem ēsaraq/ Demah'araq	Distilled liquor
سپستان / سپستان 31*	Sepistaan/ Sepistān	Sebistins.
شیر / شیر 32*	Sheer/Sheerah	Juice of medicine, plants and seeds.
غَر غَر / غَر غَر 33*	Ghar-ghar/ Ghar-ghar	Gargling, noise, a man muttering with rage.

VI EDUCATION:Kashmiri/Tajik
Nouns

Transliteration

Meaning

ادب

Adeb

Literature

34* استاد/استاد

Wōstaad/Ustād

Teacher

35* تالیم/تعلیم

Tāleem/Tālīm

Education

جماعت

Jameaet

Class

37* خوش خط/خوش فط

Khōsh khat/
Khush-khat

Good Handwriting

37* رسالہ/رسالہ

Risseal/Rissālāh

Journal

سبق

Sabaq

Lesson

38* سطر/سطر

S̄tr/Satr

A line, row

39* شاعر/شاعر

Shēyir/Shā'ir

Poet

علم

Aelim

Education,
knowledge

Kashmiri/Tejik
Nouns

Transliteration

Meaning

40* عالم / عالم

Aeālim/Ālim

Scholar,
learned

41* فاضل / فاضل

Fāzil/Fāzil

Educated,
learned.

قلم

Qalam

Pen

قلمدان

Qalam-daan

Pen-case

42* كاتب / كاتب

Kātib/Kātib

Calligrapher

کتابت

Kiteabet

Calligraphy

کاغذ

Kaaghaz

Paper

43* مدرسه / مدرسه

Madras/Madrasah

School

مکتب

Maktab

Small school,
school for infants.

نام

Naakeam

Failure

وَرَق

Wareq

Page

VII FLOWERCULTURE:

Kashmiri/Tajik
Nouns

Transliteration

Meaning

چمن

Chamen

A garden, a bed of
flowers, a lawn
of flowers and
plants.

چنار

Chinaar

A plane tree,
poplar.

گل

Gul

Flower.

44* گولاب/گلاب

Gōlaab/Gulāb

Rose

نرگس

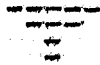
Nargis

A narcissus

45* یوسمن/یاسمن

Yoasman/Yaasman

Jasman



VIII FOOD ARTICLES:

Kashmiri/Tajik
Nouns

Transliteration

Meaning

آب

Aab

Water

آلو بخار

Aloo-bukhar

A fruit, plum

آلچہ / آلچہ^{46*}

Ālchi/Ālchi

A kind of fruit,
wild cherry.

بادام

Badam

Almond

بنفشہ 47*
بنفشہBunefshi/
BunefashahKashmiri Gahwa
with violet
mixture.

پاچہ

Paachi

A food prepared
out of animal paws,
particularly of
the sheep.

تیکہ

Tikh

Small piece of
meat, a portion
of food.

جلجوز

Jalguez

Ground-nut,
Mungphali.

Kashmiri/Tajik
Nouns

Transliteration

Meaning

چرب

Charb

Fats

48^{1*} خطای/خطائی

Khatāy/Khatāyī

Food A sort of
breed,

خوراک

Khorak

Food

خشخاش

Khashkhash

Puppy seed.

49^{*} دایچین/دایچینیDārchēen/
Dārchīny

Cinnamon

50^{*} دان/دانه

Deani/Dān

Faddy

رَس

Ras

Juice

شکار

Shikaar

A prey/ A hunted
bird.

شربت

Sharbat

Fruit juice, any
sweet juice.51^{*} شیر/شیره

Sheer/Shīrah

Seed juice used
as medicine.

شیر چائے 52*

Sheer Chaay

A particular type
of tea prepared by
adding adequate
quantity of tea,
milk, salt and
water.

شیر مال / شیر مال 53*

Sheer-mall

Bread made with
milk.

شیرین / شیرین 54*

Sheereen

Sugar, special
type of preparation
from sugar used
on special occasion.

ٹلفی

Qulfy

Ice-cream

کباب

Kebab

Roasted meat,
kebab.

کشمیش

Kishmish

Dried grapes,
corinths.

گفتہ / گفتہ 55*

Kuft/Kuftah

Boiled meat
finely grinded
meat.

Kashmiri/Tajik
Nouns

Transliteration

Meaning

کُلچی / کُلوچہ 56*

Kulchi/Kuloochah

Special type of bread made of very finely grinded floor and sugar/salt.

گُوشْتَابہ / گوشتابه 57*

Göshtaab/
Goshtābah

Very finely grinded meat with added spices prepared in curds.

لیمون / لیومب 58*

Liyōmb/Laimoon

Lemon

نان

Naan

Bread

IX: GEOGRAPHY AND PLACES

Kashmiri/Tajik Nouns	Transliteration	Meaning
آب	Aab	Water
آستان	Aastan	A holy place, a king's place,
آسمان	Aasmaan	Sky
59* ابر / آب	Aobur/Abr	Cloud
60* باران بارش / بارش	Beeraan Bārish/Bārish	Rain, Rain
باغ	Baagh	Garden
بهار	Bahaar	Spring
جنگل	Jangal	Forest
جوتے	Joay	Canal

Kashmiri/Tajik
Nouns

Transliteration

Meaning

چاه

Chazh

Well

چشمه/چشمه 61*

Cheshm/Cheshmah

Spring

چیل کالان/چیل کالان 61a*

Chilly-kallaan/
Chillah-kalān

Peak period of
winter counted with
effect from 21st
December to 29th
January i.e. for
40 days. -

چیل خورد/چیل خورد 61b*

Chilly-khōrd/
Chillah-khord

Slightly less cold
period of winter
having a period of
twenty days and
counted with effect
from 30th January
to 18th February.

چیل باچی/چیل باچی 61c*

Chill Bachi/
Chillah-bachah

The end of the
winter season of a
period of ten days
counted with effect
from 19th February
to 28th February.

خاک

Khaak

Clay

خوشک/خشک

Khōshik/Khushk

Dry

Kashmiri/Tajik
Nouns

Transliteration

Meaning

دریا	Daryaa	River
در/دراہ 63 *	Dar/Darah	A narrow passage, pass.
روز	Roz	Day
سرد	Sard	Cold
سردی	Sardy	Coolness
سرسبز	Sar-Sabz	Green-ness
سارگاہ 64 * سیرگاہ	Sār-gaah/ Sair-gaah	Visiting place, A throughfare, a theatre.
شام	Sheam	Evening.
شب نام	Shabnam	Dew
شکارگاہ	Shikeer-gaah	A place of hunting in.

Kashmiri/Tejik
Nouns

Transliteration

Meaning

شہر

Shahar

City

صحرا

Sahraa

Desert

طرف

Taraf

Direction,
side.

عید گاہ

Aeed-gaah

Open place for
reading Id Nimmaz

فلاک

Falak

Sky

کوه

Koh

Hill

کوه دامن 65*
دامن کوه

Koh-daaman/
Daman-i-koh

Foot of a hill
or a mountain.

کوهستان

Kohistaan

Hillock, mountains
Hilly area.

گردش

Gardish

Movement, rotation

گرم

Garm

Hot

Kashmiri/Tajik
Nouns

Transliteration

Meaning

ماٲام ساراے

Maatam Sareay

Place of celebrating
mourning, a place
where an assembly
of mourners gather
in.

مرغزار

Mar-guzaar

Graveyard,

مٲلك

Mulk

Country

X : GEOLOGY, METALLURGY & CHEMICALS:

Kashmiri/Tajik
Nouns

Transliteration

Meaning

آبرق

Abraq

Mica

آتش فشان

Aatash fashaan

Volcanice

الماس

Almaas

Diamond

تیزاب

Taizaab

Acid

ریگ مال

Raig-mael

Fiber, fiber-
paper, fiber cloth.

زہر

Zahar

Poison

زنگار

Zangaar

Rust

سنگ

Sang

Stone

سیماب

Seemaab

Mercury

شب چراغ

Shab Cheraag

Radium

Kashmiri/Tajik
Nouns

Transliteration

Meaning

فولاد

Fawlad

Steal

لعل

Lael

A gem, a ruby,
a diamond

نیلیم

Neelam

a precious stone,
a sapphire.

ياقوت

Yaeqoot

A red gem, red
ruby.

XI: GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION:

Kashmiri/Tajik
Nouns

Transliteration

Meaning

آزاد	Aezaad	Free
انصاف	Insaaf	Justice
بادشاہ	Baadshaah	King
بادشاہت	Baadshaahat	Kingdom.
بادشاہی/بادشاہی 65a*	Baadshāhy/Bādshāhy	Kingship
چراغی/چراغی 66*	Chapras / Chapras	Peon
تاج	Taaj	Crown
چاکر	Chaaker	Servant
چالان	Chaelaan	First information Report (F. I. R.) fine.
حاکم/حاکم 67*	Hākim/Hākim.	Ruler, king, lord.
چوکیدار	Chowkidaar	Guard

Kashmiri/Tajik
Nouns

Transliteration

Meaning

نترانچی / خزانچی

68*

Khazānchy/
Khazānchy

Cashier

درخواست

Darkhwaast

Application

راعیٔ

Raeyat

People, public

سردار

Sardaar

Head,
Commander

سرکار

Sarkaar

Government

سفارش
سفارش

69*

Sufārish/
Sufaarish

Recommendation

شاهنشاه

Shahanshaah

King of kings,
Lord of lords.

شاهی

Shāhy

Royal

د. عبدالعزیز / 69a*
فریادAeohd-daar/
Āndah-dārOfficer, one
holding a post
of authority.

فریاد

Faryaad

Request.

Kashmiri/Tajik
Nouns

Transliteration

Meaning

70* فریادی / فریادی	Faryād/Faryādy	Applicant
گرفتار	Girftaer	Arrested, imprisoned.
محکمہ / محکمہ	Mahkam/Mehkamah	Department
71* ملازم / ملازم	Mulēzim/ Mulēzim	Employee
ملک	Mulk	Country
نوکر	Noakar	Servant
نوکاری	Noakry	Employment
وزیر	Wazeer	Minister

XII : HANDICRAFTS:

Kashmiri/Tajik
Nouns

Transliteration

Meaning

رنگ ساز

Rang-saaz

Painter

رافوگر

Rafoo-gar

Darnier

روشن گر

Roashan-gar

A polisher, a
furbisher,

شال بان

Shaal-baaf

Shawl-maker

شیشگر
شیشہ گر

72*

Sheesh-gar/
Sheeshah-garGlass-cutter, one
who prepare glass
or glass articles.قالین بان
قالین بان

73*

Qaleen-baaf/
Qaaleen-baaf

Carpet-weaver

کارگر / کاریگر

74*

Kār-gar/kāry-gar

A skilled man
craftsman

میسگر

Mis-gar

A copper smith,
worker in brass.

XIII : KITCHEN WEAR AND HOUSE HOLDS:

Kashmiri/Tajik Nouns		Transliteration	Meaning
ٻٻٻٻٻٻ / ٻٻٻٻٻٻ	75*	Bast/Basteh	Envelop, Closed thing, tied up, be a baig.
ٻٻٻٻٻٻ / ٻٻٻٻٻٻ	76*	Piyal/Piyaleh	Cup
چلم		Chilim	Round earthen cup of a particular shape with a hole in the bottom and used over hubble- bubble for smoking.
چمچ / چمچ	77*	Chamchi/Chemchah	A spoon
ٽگار		Tagaar	A large shallow pan.
دڀ		Daig	A big cooking pot or utensile.
دڀچ / دڀچ	78*	Deegchi/Digchah	"Daig" of comparatively smaller size.
راس		Rasad	Ration

Kashmiri/Tajik
Nouns

Transliteration

Meaning

سرپوش

Sarpoash

A metallic
utensil used
for covering food
or dishes.

شمع

Shamae

A candle

شمع دان

Shamae-daan

A candle-stick.

مذوق

Sandooq

Box

پارد/پرده

79*

Pard/Fardah

A curtain

پالنگ

Palang

Cart, bed

پالنگ پوش

Palang-poash

Cart cover,
bed cover.

تاشت

Tasht

A large basin
for working
hands.

فرش

Farsh

Flouring i.e.
carpet, drujet,
dari, cloth
sheets,

Kashmiri/Tajik
Nouns

Transliteration

Meaning

قلم تراش

Qalm-traash

A sharpened pointed
knife.

مار پیچ

Maar-paich

A large flexible
snake used with
hubble-bubble.

نوار

Nawaar

A narrow strip of
cloth or cable,
lengthy rope.

— — — — —
— — — — —
— — — — —

XIV : MEASUREMENTS:

Kashmiri/Tajik Nouns		Transliteration	Meaning
پاو		Pāaw	One fourth of a sair, a unit of weight.
تولہ/تولہ	80*	Toal/Toalah	One eightieth part of a sair.
خسر/خسرہ	81*	Khasr/Khasrah	A demarked pace used in measurement of land, a fixed area of land.
سیر		Sair	Four paws, one fourtieth of a maund, a measuring unit.
گرہ		Girah	One-sixteenth of a yard, generally used in measurement of cloth.
گنہ		Gaiz	Sixteen bgirahs, three feet used in measurement of cloth, land, buildings.
ماشہ/ماشہ	82*	Maashi/Māshah	One Twelfth of a tola, a measurement unit for smaller weights.

XV : MUSIC:Kashmiri/Tajik
NounsTransliterationMeaning

دَف

Daf

A musical
instrument.سارنگی
سارنگی

83*

Saarāng/
SārangySarangy (A
musical instrument)

ساز

Saaz

Any musical
instrument, musical
lyrics.سازنده
سازنده

84*

Saazand/
SaazendahOne who plays
any sort of 'saaz',
a musical performer.

مِضْرَاب

Mizraab

Musical
plectrum.

XVI : MILITARY AND ARNAMENTS:

Kashmiri/Tajik Nouns		Transliteration	Meaning
بارود		Baerūd	Explosive, dynamite.
ٹوپ		Toap	A missile loader, cannon.
تیر		Teer	Arrow
جنگ		Jang	War, battle
زندان		Zindaan	Prison
سپاہ		Sipaah	Solider
سپاہ سالار		Sipaah-saalār	Commander
سزا		Sazaa	Punishment
سلامی / سلامی	85*	Salām / Salāmy	Salute
شکست		Shikast	Defeat
شمشیر		Shamshair	Sword
شور / شور	36*	Shoer/Shoerah	Explosive

Kashmiri/Tajik
Nouns

		Transliteration	Meaning
طوپ		Toap	Artillery
فتح		Fatah	Victory
فوج		Foej	Army
قلعہ / قلعہ	87*	Qil/Lilah	Fort
لشکر		Lashkar	Army
نینر / نینرہ	88*	Naiž/Naižah	A spear
نینر باز / نینر باز	89*	Naiž-baež/ Naiž-baež	A spearmen
نینر دار		Naiž-daar	Armed with spears

XVII: OCCUPATIONAL INSTRUMENTS:

Kashmiri/Tajik
Nouns

Transliteration

Meaning

آر/آر

90*

Aar/Ar

Saw

اوزار

Awzaar

Tools

پیچ

Paich

Screw

پیچ کش

Paich-kash

Screw-driver

تبر

Tabar

Axe

خرااد

Kharaad

Lathe

راند/راند

90*

Rand/Randah

Wood-shaver,
shaving of wood

مقراض

Megraaz

Scissors

XVIII : PHYSIOLOGY:

Kashmiri/Tajik Nouns		Transliteration	Meaning
بدن		Baden	Body
پشت	92*	Pusht	Back
تن		Tan	Physic, body, skin.
تنوکه/تنوکھ	92*	Tanookh	Weak
جان		Jaan	Life, soul
جسم		Jism	Body
جگر		Jigar	Liver
چشم		Cheshm	Eye
خون		Khūn	Blood
دماغ		Demaag	Brain
دهان/دہانہ	93*	Dahean/Dehanah	Mouth
دل		Dil	Heart
ران		Raan	Thigh

Kashmiri/Tajik Nouns		Transliteration	Meaning
رگ		Rag	Vein
روے		Roey	Face
زبان		Zabaen	Tounge
شکم		Shikam	Belly
کلمہ / کلمہ	94*	Kal/Kallah	Head
گردن		Gardan	Neck
گوند / گوندہ	95*	Görd/Gordah	Kidney
مادر / مادہ	96*	Maad/Madah	Female
مشت / مشت	97*	Mush/Musht	Fisting position of a hand.
موے		Moey	Hair
مغز		Magz	Brain
نر		Nar	Male
دستخوان استخوان	98*	Wstkhween/ Istkhwān	Limbs, bones

XIX : PSYCHOLOGY:

Kashmiri/Tajik Nouns		Transliteration	Nouns
آرزو		Aarzoo	Aspiration
آگاه		Aagaah	Aware, conversent
آرمان		Armaan	Desire
امید		Umeed	Hope
پریشان		Pairaishaan	Distressed, disguessed.
تمنا		Tamanea	Desire
جذبہ/جذبہ	99*	Jazb/Jazbah	Emotion
خند/خندہ	100*	Khand/Khandeh	Satire, laughter.
خواب		Khwaab	Dream
خودی		Khudy	Self conceal, self-existence.
خوف		Khoaf	Fear
خفتہ/خوفتہ	101*	Khöft/Khoftah	Sleeping

Kashmiri/Tajik
Nouns

Transliteration

Meaning

خوئے

Khoey

Habbit, manner,
mode, custom.

دانا

Daqnaa

Wise.

رشک

Rashik

Envy

شرم

Sharm

Modesty, shame

شک

Shak

Doubt

ضد

Zid

Contrary, opposite

ضمیر

Zameer

Consciousness

عزت

Aeizat

Regard, honour

عقل

Aeq1

Intellect,
understanding,
wisdom, memory,
judgement.

غم

Gam

Sadness, sad

کینه/کینہ

102*

Keen/Keenah

Vengeance

XX : RELATIONS:

Kashmiri/Tajik
Nouns

Transliteration

Meaning

آولاد

Awlad

Sons, children,
Descendants,
one's offspring.

بابه/بابه

103*

Baab/Bābeh

Father

برادر

Barāadar

Brother

رشته/رشته

104*

Risht/Rishtah

Relation

زن

Zan

Woman

زنانه

Zanaan

Woman, wife.

فرزند

Farzand

Son

همشیره/همشیره

105*

Hamsheir/
Hamsheirah

Sister.

B-- ADJECTIVES:Kashmiri/Tajik
Adjectives^{1*}Transliteration^{2*}

Meaning

آباد

Aabaad

Populous,
Cultivated

ابتر

Abtar

Worst, bad

بد

Bad

Wicked, bad,
evil, calamity

بلند

Buland

High, ~~sublime~~,
tall

پاک

Peak

Pure, chaste,
clean, neat,
perfect.

پست

Past

Low, humble,
mean.

خام

Khaam

Raw, crude,
unripe, undressed.

خراب

Kharaab

Ruined, desolation,
destroyed,
spoiled.3* خسته
خسته

Khast/Khastah

Wounded, indisposed,
spoiled, sick, old,
desheped.

Kashmiri/Tajik
Adjectives

Transliteration
Transliteration

Meaning
Meaning

خوشک
خشک

Khöshk/Khushk

Dry, withered,
bad tempered.

خوش/خوش* 5

Khösh/Khosh

Charming, fair,
good, happy,
pleasant,
kind.

تنگ

Tang

Tight, narrow,
close, confined.

تیز

Taiz

Sharp, pointed,
cutting.

جان

Jaan

Life, living
body.

دانا

Daanaa

A learned man,
wise, a man
of wisdom.

کم

Kam

Little, few,
poor, wanting

نیک

Naik

Good, benifitial
referred to a
man performing
good deeds.

Kashmiri/Tajik
Adjectives

Transliteration

Meaning

* 6 شایسته/شایسته

Shāyist/ Shāyistah Worthy, suitable
sensible

* 7 شست/شست

Shust/Shusht

Slim, weak,
lazy.

* 8 پخته/پخته

Pökht/ Pokhtah

Boiled, ripe,
cooked, strong
matured, dressed.

جوان

Jawaan

Youngman,
youth.

* 9 ساد/ساد

Saad/Saadah

Plain, even
simple, pure.

رنگ

Rang

Colour, paint,
dye.

رنگامیز

Rangaa-maiz

Mixing colour.

* 10 رنگین/رنگین

Rangeen

Coloured, painted
colourful.

سیاه

Siyaah

Black, bad,
unlucky.

Kashmiri/Tajik Adjectives	Transliteration	Meaning
11* سورخ/سرخ	Sorakh/Surkh	Red.
12* سبز/سبز	Sabz	Green
دارپاه	Waryeah	Much, abundant.
مست	Mast	Drunk, intoxicated.
13* کینه/کینه	Kameen/Kamīnah	Mean, wicked, bad, referred to a man having evil deeds, warm,
گرم	Garm	Warm, Hot.
سرد	Sard	Cold.
آسان	Aasaan	Easy
مشکل	Mushkil	Difficult, hard, painful.

Kashmiri/Tajik
Adjectives

Transliteration

Meaning

بخیل/بخیل 14*

Bakheel

Miser.

نرم/نرم

Narm

Soft, gentle,
mild, easy.

(E) COMPOSITE FORM OF ROOT-- WORD DERIVATIVES:

<u>Root Word</u> ^{1*}	<u>Composite form of</u> ^{2*} <u>its derivatives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
آب		Aab	Water
آبِ یَخ		Aab-i-Yakh	Very cold water.
آبِ حیات		Aab-i-hayaat	Nector
آبِ رَنگ		Aab rang	Water colour
آبِ رواں		Aab-i-rawaan	A running water or stream.
آبشار		Aabshear	A water-fall
آتش		Aatash	Fire
آتش بازی / آتش بازی	4*	Aatash bāzy/ > Atash bāzy	Fire works
آتش پرست		Aatash parast	Fire worshipper.
آتش فشان		Aatash fashaen	A volcanic
آرام		Aaraam	Rest, repose.

<u>Root Word</u>	<u>Composite form of its derivatives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
	آرام طلب	Aaraam-taleb	Ease loving
	آرام گاہ	Aaram-gaah	Place of rest, bed-room.
	آرام پسند	Aaraam pasand	Ease loving.
آرزو		Aarizoo	Desire
	آرزومندی	Aarizoo-mandy	Full of desire
آزار		Aazaar	Trouble, torture, grief.
	آزاری	Aazeary	Troublesome, torturing.
امید		Umaid	Hope
	5* امید بخش / امید بخش	Umaid-bakhsh	The giver of hope.
	امیدوار	Umaid-waar	Hopeful, confident.
	امیدواری	Umaid-waary	Confidence, Hopefulness.

<u>Root Word</u>	<u>Composite form of its derivatives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
اندیش		Andaish	Thinking.
	6* اندیشہ / اندیش	Andaish/ Andaishah	Suspension, Anxiety.
اہل		Ahal	Capable of
	اہل اسلام	Ahal-i-Islaam	Capable of Islaam.
	اہل باطن	Ahal-i-beatin	A saintly soul.
	اہل دل	Ahal-i-dil	A spritual personality.
	اہل علم	Ahal-i-aelim	Learned person
	اہل قلم	Ahal-i-qalam	A writer.
	اہل کار	Ahal-i-kaar	An employee, a workman.
	اہل کتاب	Ahal-i-kitaab	A learned man on whom a religeous book has been revealed.

<u>Root Word</u>	<u>Composite form of its derivative</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
	اہلِ مجلس	Ahal-i-Majlis	Sociable, A person with good names.
	اہلِ وقار	Ahali-weqaar	Dignified person.
	اہلِ ہدٰ	Ahali-i-hudaa	A straight forward person.
	اہلِ ہنر	Ahali hunar	skilfull.
بار		Baar	Burden
	بار بار	Baar-baar	Repeatedly.
	بارِ خدا	Baar hudaa	Almighty.
	بارِ خدایا	Baar-khudaayaa	O! mighty lord.
	بارِ دار	Baar-daar	Fruitful
بار		Baaz	A falcon
	بازار	Baazaar	A market

<u>Root Word</u>	<u>Composite form of its derivatives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
	بازاری	Baazaary	Belonging to a market.
	بازخواست	Baaz khwaast	An investigation, enquiry.
باغ		Baagh	A garden.
	باغات	Baaghart	Orchards.
	باغبان	Baaghbaan	A gardener.
	باغبانی	Baaghbaany	Gardnership.
بچہ/بچہ		7* Bachi/Bachah	Child
	بچہ دار/بچہ دار	8* Bachi-daar/ Bachah-daar	Child-like, Childish.
بخت/بخت		9* Bakht/Bakht	Fortune.
	بختاوار	Bakhtaawar	A lucky person.

<u>Root Word</u>	<u>Composite form of its derivatives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning.</u>
	بخت خوابنده / بخت خفته	10* Bakht khöft/ Bakht-khuftah	A person with his luck asleep
بخش / بخشش		11* Bakhsh	To give, a giver, A Doner to done.
بخشایش / بخشایش		12* Bakhshāyish/ Bakhshaayish	Gift, favour forgiveness.
بخشش		Bakhshish	A gift, a present.
بد		Bad	Wicked; bad; an evil.
بد اخلاق		Bad-Ikhlaaq	Bad-tempered, Ill mannered.
بد بخت / بد بخت		13* Bad Bakht	Ill-fated, Unfortunate.
بدتر		Bad-ter	Worse, More villainous.
بدترین / بدترین		14* Bad-tereen	Worst.
بد حال		Bad-hall	In bad circumstances.

<u>Root Word</u>	<u>Composite form of its derivatives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning.</u>
	بدھالی	Bad haaly	In bad condition.
	بد خصال	Bad khaa'al	Of a bad disposition.
	بد خوئی / بد خلق	15* Bad-khölq/ Bad-khalq	Ill tempered.
	بد خوئے / بد خوئے	16* Bad-khöy/ Bad-khoay	One who is rude and rought while talking.
	بد خواہ	Bad-khwaah	A man of ill intentions, jealous, ill--wisher.
	بد دعاء	Bad-dua'aa	Bad prayer, ill expression.
	بد دل	Bad dil	Dis-appointed, fed up.
	بد دلی	Bad-dillee	Suspicion, disappointed, dishearted.
	بد دماغ	Bad-dimaagh	Proudy, of bad intentions, crazy.
	بد دین / بد دین	17* Bad-deen	Irreligious, Impious.

<u>Root Word</u>	<u>Composite form of its derivatives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
	بِذَات	Bad-zaat	Vicious, mean.
	بِذِهْن	Bad-zihan	A man of bad ideas, stupid.
	بِذَنْگ	Bad-rag	Of bad stock.
	بِذَرْنگ	Bad-rang	Of bad colour, monotonous and dull.
	بِذَبَان	Bad-zabaan	A person with indelcent expression.
	بِذَرْب	Bad-zaib	Disgraceful unsuitable.
	بِذَشْکَل / 18*	Bad-shakl/ Bad shakal	Ugly, bad appearance.
	بِذَشْکُون / 19*	Bad-shagoon	Ill omened.
	بِذْصَوْرَت / 20*	Bad-soorat	Bad featured.
	بِذْطَرِيق / 21*	Bad-tareeq	Ill mannered, a bad habit.
	بِذْظَنی	Bad-zany	Misunderstanding.

<u>Root Word</u>	<u>Composite form of its derivatives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
	22* بد صحبت / بد صحبت	Bad-söhhbet/ Bad sohkat	A man in a bad company.
	بد مذہب	Bad-mazhab	Exploiter of a religion.
	بد مزاج	Bad-mizaaj	Ill-tempered.
	بد مزگی	Bad-mazgee	Untasteful, in a bad taste.
	بد مست	Bad mast	Careless, Intoxicated.
	بد معاش	Bad-macaash	Rogue, Bad charactered.
	بد نام	Bad-naam	Notorious person.
	23* بد نسل / بد نسل	Bad-nassl/ Bad-nassal	Of a wicked race.
	بد نما	Bad-nummaa	Of a bad appearance.
	بار	Bar	On, up upon.
	بار آمد	Ba Bar-aamad	Exports, to send out, a rising up issue.

<u>Root Word</u>	<u>Composite form of its derivatives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
	برجسته / برجسته	24* Barjast/ Barjastah	Spontaneous, proper.
	برحق	Bar-haq	True, indeed.
	برخاست	Bar-khaast	To come to an end.
	برخلاف / برخلاف	25* Bar-khlaaf/ Bar-khilaaf	Contrary, Opposite.
	برخوددار	Bar-khordaar	A junior friend or relative, an affectionate address to a younger one.
	ببر سر	Bar sar	Expression of willingness, (yes, by all means)
	برطرف	Bar taraf	Oasted, suspended aside.
	برقرار	Bar-garaar	Firm, standing.
	برهشم	Barham	Angry, ruined, confused.
	بی / بی	26* Baiy/Bee	"Without"--when prefixed to noun.

<u>Root word</u>	<u>Composite form of its derivatives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
	بے اثر	Baiy Asar	Without any impact, discordant in-affective.
	بے احتیاط / بے احتیاط	27* Baiy Entiyaat	Careless, without precautions.
	بے اختیار / بے اختیار	28* Baiy Entiyaar	With no authority, Without any restrain, one having no power or control.
	بے ادب	Baiy Adab	Mannerless.
	بے ادبی / بی ادبی	29* Baiy Adaby/ Bee Adaby	Rudeness, without any manners.
	بے آرامی / بی آرامی	30* Baiy Aaraamy/ Bee 'Arāmy	Restlessness
	بے آزار / بی آزار	31* Baiy Aazaar/ Bee 'Azār	Harmless.
	بے اعتبار	Baiy Aactibaar	Undependable, disesteemed, not reliable, irrelevant.
	بے امتیاز	Baiy Imtiyaaz	Having no sense of discrimination,

<u>Root Word</u>	<u>Composite form of its derivatives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
	بے انصاف	Baiy Insaaf	Unjust, cruel.
	بے ایمان / بے ایمان	32* Baiy Emaan	Fruiteless, without a religious faith.
	بے بس	Baiy bas	Helpless.
	بے بصیرت / بے بصیرت	33* Baiy-baseerat	Blind, ignorant.
	بے پروا	Baiy parwaa	Without fear, careless.
	بی تاب	Baiy-taab	Restless, anxious
	بے تدبیر / بے تدبیر	34* Baiy-tadbeer	Unplanned.
	بے ترتیب	35* Baiy-tarteeb	Irregular.
	بے تقصیر / بے تقصیر	36* Baiy-taqseer	Faultless.
	بے تکلیف / بے تکلیف	37* Baiy-takleef	Uncermonial, smooth.
	بے تمیز / بے تمیز	38* Baiy-tameez	Mannerless.

<u>Root Word</u>	<u>Composite form of its derivatives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
	بیچارہ / بیچارہ	39* Bi-chaar/ Baiy-chaarah	Helpless, miserable.
	بیحال	Baiy-hall	Senseless
	بیحساب	Baiy-hisaab	Countless
	بیحواس	Baiy-hawaas	Out of senses.
	بیحیا	Baiy-hayaa	Shameless
	بیحیائی / بیحیائی	40* Baiy-hayāyee/ Baiy-hayayee	Shamelessness, Impudence.
	بیخود / بیخود	41* Baiy-khōd	Out of senses.
	بیخوف	Baiy-khoaf	Fearless
	بیزار	Baiy-zaar	Fed up.
	بیزاری	Baiy-zaary	State of being fed up.
	بی زبان	Baiy-zabeen	Tongue-tied, dumb.
	بی زوال	Baiy-zawaal	Ceaseless, immortal.
	بی سر	Baiy-sar	Without a patron.

<u>Root Word</u>	<u>Composite form of its derivatives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
بے شرم / بے شرم	42* Baiy-sharm/ Baiy-sharam		Shameless
بے شک	Baiy-shak		Indeed
بے شمار	Baiy-shumaar		In-numerable
بے صبر / بے صبر	43* Baiy-Sabr/ Baiy-sabar		Impatient
بے طاقت	Baiy-taaqat		Powerless
بے عزت	Bay aeizet		Having no regard
بے عقل / بے عقل	44* Baiy-Aagl/ Baiy-aqal		Without judgement, Foolish, unwise.
بے غرض	Baiy-ghareez		Disinterested.
بے غم	Baiy-gham		Without grief or anxiety.

<u>Root Word</u>	<u>Composite form of its derivatives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
بے غارت / بے غیرت	45* Baiy-ghārat/ Baiy-ghairat		Spiritless Immoral.
بے قابو، / بے قابو	46* Baiy-Qaaboo/ Baiy-qāboo		Uncontrolable
بے قدر / بے تد	47* Baiy-qadr/ Baiy-qadar		Without dignity
بے قرار	Baiy-qaraar		Inconsistent, restless.
بے قصور / بے تصور	48* Baiy-qasoor/ Baiy-qasoor		Faultless, innocent.
بے کار	Baiy-kaar		Mobless, idle unemployed.
بے کس	Baiy-kas		Friendless, helpless,
بے گاری / بے گار	Baiy-gār Baiy-gaer		Employing anyone without a remuneration
بے مایہ / بے مایہ	49* Baiy-maeyi/ Baiy-maeyah		Poor

<u>Root word</u>	<u>Composite form of its derivatives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
	بے مزہ / بے مزہ	50* Baiy maz Baiy-mazah	Tasteless
	بے معزز / بے معزز	51* Baiy-Maghz	Non-sense, Brain-sick.
	بے موقع / بے موقع	52* Baiy moag/ Baiy moaqā	Out of place.
	بے نصیب / بے نصیب	53* Baiy-naseeb	Unfortunate, Destitute.
پادشاہ		Paadshaah	King.
	پادشاہانہ / پادشاہانہ	54* Paadshaahaan/ Pādshāhānah	Imperial, Royal.
	پادشاہی / پادشاہی	55* Paadshāhy/ Pādshāhy	Vanity, Empire.
	پاک	Paak	Pure, Clean, Pious, Chaste.
	پاک باز	Paak-baaz	Saintly, chaste one who keeps.

<u>Root word</u>	<u>Composite form of its derivatives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
	پاکبازی / پاکبازی	56* Peak-bāzy/ Peak-bāzy	Purity of mind, purity of deeds.
	پاک صاف	Peak-saaf	Cleen, honest.
	پاکیزگی / پاکیزگی	57* Paakeezgy	Chastity, purity.
پایه / پایه		Paayi/ Pāyah	Foot step, The step of a stair or a ladder, foot.
	پایه پایه / پایه پایه	58* Paeyi-paeyi/ Pāyah-Pāyah	By degrees, According to rank, Step by step.
	پایه دار / پایه دار	59* Paeyi-dear/ Pāyah dār	Possessing authority, Strong, lasting for a longer time.



<u>Root Word</u>	<u>Composite form of its derivatives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
	پرده / پردہ 60*	Pard/Pardah	A veil, curtain
	پرده پوش / پردہ پوش 61*	Pard-poash/ Pardah-poash	Covered under a veil, putting on a veil.
	پرده دار / پردہ دار 62*	Pard-dear/ Pardah-dār	Concealer of the secrets, covered.
	پرده فاش / پردہ فاش 63*	Pard-faash/ Pardah-fāsh	A betrayer of the secrets.
	پرست 64*	Parast	It is a word for qualifying anybody's devotion with anything.
	پرستار	Parastaar	A worshipper.
	پرستاری	Parastaary	Worship, slavery.
	پرستش	Parastish	A devotion, worship.
	پرستش خانہ / پرستش خانہ 64*	Parastish-khaan/ Parastish-khānah	A place of worship like a temple or a mosque.

<u>Root word</u>	<u>Composite form of its derivatives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
	پرستش گاہ	Parastish-gaah	A place of worship like a temple or a mosque.
	پرہیز	Parheiz-gaar	Chaste, carefull.
	پرہیز گاری / پرہیز کاری	65* Parhez-gāry/ Parhez-gāry	Chastity, carefulness.
	پریشان	Paraishaan	Depressed, disturbed, anxiety.
	پریشان حال	Paraishān-haal	Distressed, sad a ruined state.
	پریشان حالی	Paraishān-haaly	Distressed, sad a ruined state.
	پریشانی / پریشانی	66* paraishāny Paraishāny	Anxiety.
	پست	Past	Dwarf, low.
	پست فطرت	Past-fitrat	Mean, ill-tempered.

<u>Root word</u>	<u>Composite form of its derivatives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
	پست ق	Past-qad	Dwarfish
	پست همت	Past-himat	Mean-spirited, Coward.
	پستی	Pasty	Inferiority
پیچ	پیچ	Paich	A screw, difficulty, fold
	پیچ وار	Paich-daar	Twisted, folded.
	پیچش / پیچش 167*	Peechish	Gripes, dysentery
پیش		Paish	In front.
	پیش خدمت	Paish-khidmat	An attendant
	پیش رو	Paish-raw	Fore-runner, Predecessor.
	پیش واز	Paish-waaz	A women's gown, A welcoming mood.
تاج		Taaj	A crown

<u>Root Word</u>	<u>Composite form of its derivatives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
	تاج بخش / تاج بخش تاج پوش تاج دار تاجداری تخت / تخت تخت نشین / تخت نشین تخت نشینی / تخت نشینی تخت / تخت تخت پوش / تخت پوش تنگ	68* Taaj-bakhsh Taaj-poash Taaj-daar Taaj-daary 69* Takht 70* Takht-nisheen 71* Takht-nisheeny 72* Takht/Takhtah 73* Takht-poash/ Takhtah-poash Tang	Supreme authority, a king-maker. A royal ceremony of wearing a crown as a heir. A ruler with the crown. The royal dignity. A royal throne. Sitting on a throne. Accession to the throne. A board, A table. A stage, a wooden floor. Tight, narrow

<u>Root Word</u>	<u>Composite form of its derivatives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
	تنگ حال	Tang-haal	Tight-handed
	تنگ دست	Tang-dast	Poor, money-loss.
	تنگ دستی	Tang-dasty	Poverty, being penniless.
	تنگار وری	Tang-roazy	Having poor resources.
	تنگی	Tangy	Narrowness, tightness.
تیز		Taiz	Sharp
	تیزاب	Taizaab	Acid.
	تیز زبان	Taiz-zabeen	Eloquent.
	تیز طبیعت	Taiz-tabaeiyat	Furious, Impatient.
	تیز مزاج	Taiz-mizaaj	Loose tempered.

<u>Root word</u>	<u>Composite form of its derivatives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
	تیز مغز / تیز مغز	74* Taiz-magz	Intelligent,
جامه / جامه		75* Jaam/ Jāmah	A garment.
جامه خانه / جامه خانه		76* Jaam-khaan/ Jāmah-khānah	A wardrobe
جامه دار / جامه دار		77* Jaam daar/ Jāmah-dār	A dress with loose border.
جان		Jaan	The soul.
جان آزار		Jaan Aazār	Cruel.
جانان		Jaanaan	Beautiful, Beloved.
جان باز		Jaan-baaz	Extremely brave.
جان بازی		Jaan-baazy	Bravery.

<u>Root word</u>	<u>Composite form of its derivatives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
	جان بخشى	Jaen-bakhshy	Animation, Pardon of a capital crime to a culprit facing death sentence.
	جان فشان	Jaen-fashaan	Dedicated.
	جان فشانی	Jaen fashaany	Hard labour, dedication.
	جان نثار	Jaen-nis̄aar	A devoted servant, one who is ready to donate one's life.
جای		Jaay	A place.
	جای نماز	Jaay-nimaaz	A cloth used for offering prayers (Nimaaz).
جگر		Gigar	The liver.

<u>Root Word</u>	<u>Composite from of its Derivatives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
	جگر گرم	Gigar garm	Hectic, a passionate lover.
	جگر گوشه	Gigar-goashah	A beloved, lobe of the liver.
جنگ		Jang	Battle, war.
	جنگ آوار	Jang-Awar	A champion, a hero.
	جنگ بازی / جنگ بازی	78* Jang-bāzy/ Jang-bāzy	A mock fighting.
	جنگ جو	Jang-joo	Quarrelsome.
جوان		Jawaan	Young men, a youth.
	جوان مرگ / جوان مرگ	79* Jawaan-marg	Death in the prime of youth.
	جوان مرد	Jawaan-mard	A brave man.
	جوان مردی	Jawaan-mardy	Youthfulness

<u>Root Word</u>	<u>Composite form of its Derivatives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
	جوان سال	Jawaan-saal	Quite young.
	جوانی/ جوانی	80* Jawāny/Jawāny	Youth
چار		Chaar	Four
	چار چشم/ چار چشم	Chaar-cheshm	One who wears spectacles, four eyed.
	چار دیواری/ چار دیواری	81* Chaar-daiwāry Chār-dāiwary	Four-walls covering an area.
	چار سو	Chaar-soa	An area, A cross-road.
خاک		Khaak	Earth, dust.
	خاک بر سر	Khaak bar-sar	Grieved, dead.
	خاکروب	Khaak-roab	A sweeper
خاکستر	خاکستر	Khaakistar	Ashes
خام		Khaam	Crude, unripe

<u>Root word</u>	<u>Composite form of its Derivatives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
	خام طمع	Khaam-tamee	One who entertains vain desires.
	خام عقلی	Khaam-aagly	Foolish
خانہ/نمانہ		82* Khaan-/Khānah	A house, dwelling.
خانہ آباد / نمانہ آباد		83* Khaan/-aabaad/ Khānah-abād	Well settled.
خانہ بدوش / نمانہ بدوش		84* Khaan-badoash/ Khānah-badoash	Gipsy
خانہ جنگی / نمانہ جنگی		85* Khaan-jngy Khānah-jangy	Civil-war
خانہ خدا		Khaanay- Khudaa	A mosque.
خانہ خراب / نمانہ خراب		86* Khaan-kharāab/ khaanah-kharāb	A vained person, deserted home.
خانہ دار / نمانہ دار		87* Khaan-daer/ khānah-dār	House-owner.
خانہ داری / نمانہ داری		88* Khaan-dāry/ Khānah-dāry	House keeping, domestic, economical

<u>Root word</u>	<u>Composite form of its derivatives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
	خانداں	Khaandaan	A family
خدا		Khudaa	God
	خدا حافظ	Khudaa-haafiz	Good-bye
	خدا را	Khudaa-raa	For God's sake.
	خداوند	Khudaa-wand	Master, Lord.
	خداوندی	Khudaa-wandy	Lordship.
	خدایا	Khudaayaa	O' God
خوش/خوش		89* Khōsh/khush	Happy
خوش آواز / خوش آواز		90* Khōsh-aawaaz/ Khush-āwāz	With a sweet voice.
خوش آمد / خوش آمد		91* Khōsh-aamad/ Khush-āmad	Flattery
خوش باش / خوش باش		92* Khōsh-baash/ Khush-bāsh	A jolly person, Free to stay or to depart.

<u>Root Word</u>	<u>Composite form of its derivatives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
	خوش بو / خوشبو	93* Khōsh-boō/ Khush-bū .	Fragrance
	خوشبو دار / خوشبودار	94* Khōshboo-dear/ Khushbūdār	Having fragrance, perfumed.
	خوشبوی / خوشبوی	95* Khōshboay/ Khushboay	Fragrant.
	خوش پوشاک / خوش پوشاک	96* Khōsh-pōshak/ Khush-poshak	Well-dressed.
	خوش تقریر / خوش تقریر	97* Khōsh-taqreen/ Khush-taqreer	Eloquent
	خوش حال / خوش حال	98* Khōsh-haal/ Khush-hāl	Prosperous/ wealthy
	خوش حالی / خوش حالی	99* Khōsh-hāly/ Khush-hāly	Prosperity.
	خوش خط / خوش خط	100* Khōsh-khat/ Khush-khat	Elegant and legible writing.
	خوش خلق / خوش خلق	101+ Khōsh-khalq Khush-khalq	Affable, polished, Sweet voice.
	خوش خلقی / خوش خلقی	102* Khōsh-khalqy/ Khush-khalqy	Affable, polished, sweet voice.

<u>Root Word</u>	<u>Composite form of its derivatives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
	خوش دل / خوش دل	103* Khosh-dil/ Khush-dil	Cheerful, gay
	خوش دلی / خوش دلی	104* Khosh-dily/ Khush-dily	Cheerful, gay.
	خوش دماغ / خوش دماغ	105* Khosh-dimaag/ Khush-dimāg	Pleasant.
	خوش رفتار / خوش رفتار	106* Khosh-raftaar/ Khush-raftār	Careful in walking.
	خوش رنگ / خوش رنگ	107* Khosh-rang/ Khush-rang	Attractive, of a lovely colour.
	خوش رو / خوش رو	108* Khosh-roe/ Khush-roa	Handsome
	خوش زبان / خوش زبان	109* Khosh-zabaan/ Khush-zabān	Eloquent.
	خوش صورت / خوش صورت	110* Khosh-sūrat/ Khush-soorat	Beautiful.
دامن		Daaman	The shirt of a garment, border.
	دامنگری / دامنگری	111* Daamangeery	Attachment.

<u>Root Word</u>	<u>Composite form of its Derivatives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
	دامنه / دامنه	112* Daamn/Dāmnah	The skirt of a hill, A women's veil, bottom of a garment.
	دانش / دانش	113* Dānish/dānish	Knowledge, learning.
	دانشمند / دانشمند	114* Dānish-mand/ Danish-mand	Learned, skilful, wise.
	دانشمندی / دانشمندی	115* Dānish-mādy Dānish-mendy	Wisdom.
	دانشور / دانشور	116* Dānishwar/ Dānishwar	A learned man.
در		Dar	Door
	درآمد	Dar-aamad	Entrance, Entry, import.
	دربار	Darbaar	A court, the audience chamber.
	درباری	Darbaary	Courtier
	دربان	Darbaan	A gate keeper, Warden.

<u>Root Word</u>	<u>Composite form of its derivatives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
	در پردہ / در پردہ	117* Dar-pard/ Dar-pardeh	Unrevealed, hidden.
	در حقیقت / در حقیقت	118* Dar-hqeeqat/ Dar-haqeeqat	In fact, in reality.
	درخواست	Dar-khwaast	Application, petition.
	در کار	Dar-kear	In use, useful, wanted.
	در کنار	Dar-kinaar	Upon the side, apart.
	درگاه	Dar-gaah	A king's court, a sacred meeting place.
دست		Dast	The hand
	دست بدست	Dast-bedast	Quickly, hand to hand.
	دست بوس	Dast boas	Kissing of hands, Gift or money given to a bride or bridegroom.
	دست پاک	Dast-paak	Washing of hands, chaste.

<u>Root Word</u>	<u>Composite form of its derivatives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
	دست‌تنگ	Dasti-tang	Indigent, poor.
	دسترخوان / دستخوان	119* Dastarkhwaan/ Yestkhwān	A sheet of cloth used for food.
	دست‌راس	Dast-ras	Approach
	دست‌شفا	Dasti-shafaa	An epithet of a physician who is useful in restoring his patients.
	دست‌کار	Dast-kaar	An expert of handicrafts.
	دست‌کاری / دستکاری	120* Dast-kāry/ Dast-kāry	Handicraft, crafts.
	دستگاه	Dastgaah	Comptance, control.
	دستگیر / دستگیر	121* Dastgeer	Patron, helper.
	دست‌یاب	Dast-yaab	Available.
دم		Dam	Life, air breath.

<u>Root Word</u>	<u>Composite form of its derivatives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
	دم عیسی	Dami-aeysaa	Miracle like breath of Jesus.
	دم باز	Dam-baez	Proud, a deceiver.
	دم ساز	Dam-saaž	A friend, companion.
	دمسازی / دمسازی	122* Damsāzy/ Damsāzy	Intimacy, company.
دولت		Dawlat	Wealth
	دولتخانه / دولتیانه	123* Dawlat khaan/ Dawlat-khāneh	A treasury, residence.
	دولتمند	Dawlat-mand	Rich, fortunate.
دین / دین		Deen	Faith, religion
	دین پرست / دین پرست	124* Deen-parast	Religious, a worshipper.
	دین دار / دین دار	125* Deen-daar	Religious virtuous.
دیوان		Daiwaan	A royal court, an anthology of Ghazals.

<u>Root word</u>	<u>Composite form of its derivatives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
دایوان خانہ / دیوان خانہ	126*	Daiwaan-khaan Daiwān-khānān Daiwāng / Daiwāng	A hall for audience insanly/ madness
راز		Rāz	A secret
راز دار		Rāz-daar	Trusty, faithfull.
راز داری / راز داری	128*	Rāz-dāry/ Rāz-dāry	Secrecy.
راہ دار		Raahdaar	A road, galloping (of horse).
راہ زار		Raahzad	A traveller.
راہ گزار		Rahguzar	A passage, channel, a road guide.
راہ نما		Raahnumaa	A guide.
ردان		Rawaan	Life, soul, continuous, current.
ردائی / روانگی	129*	Rawaanay	Departure.

<u>Root Word</u>	<u>Composite form of its derivatives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
	روانہ / روانہ	130* Rawaan/ Rawānah	Departed, sent.
	روانی / روانی	131* Rawāny/Rawāny	A course of speed, current.
روز		Roaz	A day
	روزِ جزا	Roaz-i-jazaa	The day of resurrection.
	روزِ قیامت	Roaz-i-qayaamat	The day of resurrection.
	روزِ محشر	Roaz-i-mahsher	The day of resurrection.
	روزِ دار	Roaz-daar	One heving a fast.
	روزِ کار	Roaz-gaar	Livelihood.
ریش		Raish	The breed.
	ریش سفید	Raish-safaid	An old man, with gray beard.

<u>Root word</u>	<u>Composite form of its derivatives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
	راش سیاه	Raish-Siyaah	A young, with black beard.
زنده / زنده	132* Zind/Zindah		A living being
زنده دل / زنده دل	133* Zind-dil/ Zindah-dil		A jolly person.
زندگانی / زندگانی	134* Zindgāny/ Zindgāny		Life.
زندگی	Zindgy		Life.
زیر	Zair		Under, below, beneath, lower.
زیر جامه / زیر جامه	135* Zair-i-Jaam/ Zairi-Jāmah		Under shirt, breeches, trousers.
زیر جوب	Zairi-choab		Under compulsion.
ساد / ساده	136* Saad/Sādah		Simple, plain.
ساد دل / ساده دل	137* Saad-dil/ Sādah-dil		Simple, stupid.

<u>Root Word</u>	<u>Composite form of its derivatives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
	ساده رَو / سادِه رَو	138* Saad _h -raw Sadāh-raw	Beardless
	ساز باز	Saaz-baaz	Conspiracy, a hidden treaty.
	سازگار	Saaz-gaar	Favourable.
	سازگارِ / سازگارِ	139* Saaz-gāry/ Sāz-gāry	Befitting.
سبز / سبز		140* Sabz	Green
	سبز / سبز	141* Sabz/Sabzah	Grass-greenery
	سبز باغ / سبز باغ	142* Sabz-baagh	A green garden, temptation.
	سبزاد / سبزاد	143* Sabzaar/sabz-zār	Land of a greenish colour.
ستم		Sitam	Oppression, injustice, Tyranny.
	ستمگار	Sitamgaar	A tyrant, an oppressor.

<u>R</u> <u>Root word</u>	<u>Composite</u> <u>form of its</u> <u>derivatives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
	ستگار	Sitangar	Cruel, Tyrant
	ستگاری	Sitangary	Cruelty.
سر		Sar	The head, top.
	سرآب	Sar-i-aab	A fountain-head, Non-resistant, pride.
	سردست	Sari-dast	Ready at hand.
	سروشام	Sari-shaam	Early in the evening.
	سركار	Sarkaar	Government
	سرودگار	Sarukaar	Concern.
	سراپا	Saraapaa	Totally, from top to toe.
	سرپرست	Sarparest	Patron.
	سرپوش	Sarpoash	A female veil or head dress, any kind of cover.

<u>Root word</u>	<u>Composite form of its derivatives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
	سرتاب	Sartaab	Refractory.
	سرتاج	Sartaaj	A chief
	سرچشمه / سرچشمه	144* Sar-cheshm / Sar-cheshmah	A fountain head, a source.
	سرحد	Sarhad	A frontier.
سودا		Soada	Trade.
سوداگر		Soadagar	Merchant
سوداگری		Soodagary	Trade, commerce, Business.
سود / سود		Sood	Profit, Interest on money.
سود خوار / سود خوار		146* Sood-khwaar	Interest-maker, A money lender.
سودمند / سودمند		147* Sood-mand	Useful, fruitful.
سیاه		Siyaah	Black-, unlucky.

<u>Root Word</u>	<u>Composite form of its derivatives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
	سیاہ بخت / سیاه بخت	148* Siyaah-bakht	Unfortunate, wretched.
	سیاہ بختی	Siyaah-bakhty	Ill-luck, misfortune.
	سیاہ پوش	Siyaah-poash	Gloomy, dark
	سیاہ چشم	Siyaah-cheshm	Black-eyed.
	سیاہ رو	Siyaah-roa	A criminal, Unlucky.
	سیاہی / سیاہی	149* Siyāhy/Siyāhy	Blackness, darkness.
شاه		Shah	A King, a sovereign.
	شاهان	Shahaan	Kings, emperors
	شاهانہ / شاهانه	150* Shahaan/ Shāhāneh	Royal
	شاه باز	Shahbaaz	A royal falcon.
	شاه پیر	Shahpar	The largest feather in the wing.

<u>Root Word</u>	<u>Composite form of its derivatives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
	شاہ رگ	Shaah-rag	The regular vain.
	151* شاہ زاد / شاہ زاد	Shaah-zaad/ Shah-zādah	A prince, a child with silver spoon in mouth.
	شاہ کار	Shaahkaar	A master peice of art.
	شاہ مار	Shaah-maar	A viper, a miserly person.
	شاہنشاہ	Shaahanshaah	A supreme command, an emperor.
	152* شاہنشاہی / شاہنشاہی	Shaahanshāhy/ Shāhanshāhy	The imperial dignity.
	شاہی	Shaahy	The royal dignity.
	شکست	Shikast	Defeat, break
	153* شکستہ حال / شکستہ حال	Shikast-haal/ Shikastah-hāl	In a state of indigence or distress.

<u>Root Word</u>	<u>Composite form of its derivatives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
شکم		Shikam	The belly, the stomach.
شکم پرور		Shikam-parwar	A sensualist, given to overtaking, one who over-eats.
شکم دار		Shikam-daar	Pregnant.
شکمی		Shikmy	Big-bellied.
شیر خام / شیر		154* Sheer(khaam)	Milk
شیر خوار / شیر خواہ		155* Sheer-khwaar	An infant.
شیر گرم / شیر گرم		156* Sheer-garm	Luke-warm
شیر مال / شیر مال		157* Sheer-maal	Bread made with milk.
قلم		Qalam	Pen.
قلم تراش		Qalam-traash	A sharp-pointed knife.

<u>Root word</u>	<u>Composite form of its derivatives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
	تلمدان	Qalam-daan	A pen-case.
	تلمکار	Qalam-kaar	An engraver on brass, silver or gold.
	تلمکاری / تلمکاری	158* Qalamkār / Qalam-kār	The art of engraving.
کم		Kam	A few, "deficient."
	کم بخت / کم بخت	159* Kam bakht	Unfortunate.
	کم بختی	Kam-bakhty	Missfortune
	کم و بیش	Kam-u-baish	More or less
	کم تر	Kam-tar	Meagre, smaller, inferior.
	کم جرات	Kam-juraet	Cowardly.
	کم حرکت	Kam-harket	Indolent, lazy.

<u>Root word</u>	<u>Composite form of its derivatives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
	کم حوصلہ / کم حوصلہ	160* Kam-koas1/ Kam-hoaslah	Unaspiring.
	کم ذات	Kam- zaat	Low bred, of low caste.
	کم ذہین	Kam-zihan	Dull, forgetful.
	کمزور	Kamzbar	Weak, powerless
	کمزوری	161* Kamzoory	Weakness.
	کم کاسہ / کم کاسہ	162* Kam-kaas/ Kam-kārah	Roughly.
	کم گفتار	Kam-guftaar	Serious, reserved of few words.
	کم ہمت	Kam-himat	Unambitious.
		Naa	Negative, No, reverse.
	نا امید	Naa-umaid	Despair.
	نا انصاف	Naa-insaaf	Unjust.

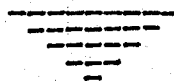
<u>Root word</u>	<u>Composite form of its derivatives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
	نا انصافی / نا انصافی	163* Naa-Insāfy/ Nā-insāfy	Injustice,
	نا بالغ	Naa-baalog	Under-age, minor, unripe.
	نا بکار / نا بکار	164* Naa-bkaar/ Nā-bakār	Useless.
	نا پاک	Naa-paak	Impure, unclean.
	نا پایدار	Naa-paayidaar	Inconstant, unstable.
	نا پرہیزگار	Naa-parkeẓgaar	Unchaste.
	نا پسند	Naa-passand	Dislike, unchosen.
	نا جائز / نا جائز	165* Naa-jāyiz Nā-jāyiz	Unlawful.
	نا چیز / نا چیز	166* Naa-cheez	Sillything, inferior.
	نا حق	Naa-haq	Unjust

<u>Root Word</u>	<u>Composite form of its derivatives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
	ناخوش / ناخوش	167* Naa-khòsh/ Nā-khush	Indisposed, Unhappy, unpleasant.
	نادان	Naa-daan	Unlearned, ignorant.
	نادانی / نادانی	168* Naa-dāny/Nā-dāny	Ignorance.
	نادرست	Naa-durst	Imperfect.
	نازیب	Naa-zaib	Ugly, ill-shaped.
	ناکاذ	Nae-saaž	Dissidents Discordant, Disagreeing.
	ناسزا	Naa-sazaa	Unworthy, Improper.
	نامناف	Naa-saaf	Unclean, dirty.
	نافهم	Naa-faham	Dull, minor.
	نا قابل / ناقابل	169* Nae-qābil/ Nē-qābil	Incapable, silly
	ناقص / ناقص	170* Naaqs.	Deficient, Imperfect.

<u>Root Word</u>	<u>Composite form of its derivatives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
	ناکار / ناکارہ	171* Naa-kaar/ Nā-kārah	Useless, worthless.
	ناکام	Naa-kaam	Unsuccessful.
	ناگوار / ناگوارہ	172* Naa-gawar/ Nā-gawārah	Indisposed undigested.
	نالایق	Naa-layaq	Improper, unworthy.
	نامحرم	Naa-mahram	A stranger.
	نامدار	Naamdaar	Renowned.
	نامعلوم / نامعلوم	173* Naa-maeloom	Unknown.
	ناواقف / ناواقف	174* Naa-wāqf	Unskilled, ignorant.
	نامنہوار	Naa-hamwaar	Uneven, rough, irregular.
	نایاب	Naayaab	Scarce.
	ہم	Ham	Likewise.

<u>Root word</u>	<u>Composite form of its derivatives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
	هم آواز	Ham-aawaaz	Of the same voice.
	هم درد	Ham-dard	Sympathetic
	هم دم	Hamdam	Companion.
	همراز	Hamraaz	Knowing each other's secrets.
	همراه	Hamraah	A fellow-treveller.
	هم رنگ	Ham-rang	Of the same colour.
	هم شکل / هم شکل	175* Ham-shakl	Of the same appearance.
	هم قوم	Ham-qoam	Of the same tribe.
	هم کار	Ham-kaar	A fellow labourer.
	هم کلام	Ham-kalaam	Two persons engaged in conversation.
	هم مذہب	Ham-mazhab	Of the same religion.

<u>Root word</u>	<u>Composite form of its derivatives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
	ہم نفس / ہم نفس	176* Ham-nafs	A fried.
پک		Yak	One, everyone, single.
	پک ایک	Yakaayak	Suddenly, all at once.
	پک بار	Yak-baar	At once, one time.
	پک جا	Yakjaa	Together, at one place, at the same time.
	پک دم	Yakdam	Immediately, one movement.
	پک رنگ	Yak-rang	Of one colour, sincere, faithful.
	پک سان	Yaksaan	The same, equal, to ditto.



(D) -- MISCELLANEOUS WORDS:Miscellaneous
Kashmiri/Tajik
Words

Transliteration

Meaning

آدا	Adaa	Trend, mode of performance.
آذیت	Aziyat	Injury, loss, torture, teasing.
آرام	Aaraam	Rest, peace.
1* آرائش / آرایش	Aarāyish / Arāyish	Decoration
آزار	Aazaar	Troubling, grief.
آزل	Azal	Eternity, absolute, destined, affliction.
2* آسائش / آسایش	Asāyish / Asāyish	Comfort, peace ease.
اُف	Uf	Ah, expression of grief
اُلفت	Ulfat	Attachment, affection.
انجام	Anjaam	End, conclusion.
انداز	Andaaz	A measure, a certain quantity.

Miscellaneous
Kashmiri/Tajik
Words

Transliteration

Meaning

آواز	Aawaaz	Voice, sound
3* آؤمئول/اصول	Osool/Asul	Rule, method, manner
4* آغہ/اعا	Aagh/Aagha	A great lord, chief, head, noblemen.
افسوس	Afsoos	Alas, expression of grief.
اگر	Agar	If, although, unless.
انداز	AndaaZ	A measure, a certain quantity.
5* اندیشہ/اندیشہ	Andaish/ Andaishah	Thought
آویزان	Aweizaen	A thing suspended, hanging.
آہ	Aah	Sigh
6* آہستہ/آہستہ	Aahist/Ahiste	Slowly, Softly

Miscellaneous
Kashmiri/Tajik
Words

Transliteration

Meaning

اُڻو Ohoo

Expression of
surprise.

ٻاج Baaj

Custom duty,
Octroi, toll tax,
fine.

ٻار Baar

Burden, load.

ٻار Baaz

Again, back,
return.

ٻانگ Baang

A voice, sound, cry,
religious call to
Muslims for attending
Nimaz.

ٻر باد Burbaad

Destroyed,
perished, bad,
ruin.

ٻکھش Bakhsh

To give, done.

ٻکھل Bakhul

Misery.

ٻہرہم Barham

Perplexed, confused,
destroyed, entangled.

ٻس Bas

Enough, only, stop,
Sufficient.

Miscellaneous
Kashmiri/Tajik
Words

Transliteration

Meaning

بشَر	Bashar	Human, to be a human being.
بکار	Bakaar	To use, useable useful, for use.
7* بوسہ/بوسہ	Boas/Boesah	Kiss
بوش	Boash	Celiberty, boast proud.
بِخ	Baikh	Root, base, origin.
8* بھر/بھر	Fahr/Fahrah	Watch and ward.
تاو	Taaw	Rage, Splendour, hot nature.
تاه	Taah	Fold
تابہ	Tabaah	Destroyed
9* تلخہ/تلخہ	Talkh/Talkhah	Bitter
تلف	Talef	Ruined, destroyed.
جبر	Jabr	Compulsion, to force.

Miscellaneous
Kashmiri/Tajik
Words

	Transliteration	Meaning
چرخ/چرخه 10*	Charkh/Charkheh	A wheel
حال	Hall	Situation
حریر/حریرہ 11*	Hareer/Haria	Silk, a soft paper like silk.
ہایت	Himeayat	Support.
حور/حورہ 12*	Hoor/ Hūr	A virgin of paradise.
خم	Kham	Bend, twisted.
داج	Deaj	Obscurity.
داد	Daaw	An attempt, a strategy.
داغ	Daagh	A support, mark.
درج	Darj	Entry.
درز/درزہ 13*	Darz/Darzeh	A Gap, a spasm.
درست	Durst	Perfect, correct, true.

Miscellaneous
Kashmiri/Tajik
Words

Transliteration

Meaning

در پافت Daryaaft

Discovery.

دغل Daghal

Hypocrite,
mischief.

دفن Dafan

To burry, buried.

دایره/دایره 14* Dāyṛ/Dāyrah

Circle

دراز Daraaz

Lengthy, long.

دغا Daghaa

Impasture, false

دم Dam

i. Breath
ii. A sigh
iii. pride
iv. A movement.

دوان Dawaan

Running, walking
fast.

دور Doar

Time, period,
age.

دکڑ/دکڑ 15* Dooz/
Dūz

Sewing

دگیر Digar

Afternoon.

Miscellaneous
Kashmiri/Tajik
Words

Transliteration

Meaning

دوبارہ/دوباروہ 16*

Dubaar/Dubārah

Again, twice,
repeatedly, double.

دیدا/دیدار 17*

Deedaar/Deedār

A blessing sight.

راز

Raz

Secret.

رہود/رہود 18*

Rabood/
Rabūd

Standing, still,
silent.

ریحہل

Rihal

A book-stand
especially wooden
seat for placing the
holy Quran on it.

رہسید/رہسید 19*

Raseed

Receipt.

ریش

Ri

Rish

Energic.

ریشک

Rashk

Envy, envious

ریکاب

Rikeab

Iron piece in a
saddle for keeping
foot therein.

روان

Rawaan

Going, passing
flowing, running
fast.

Miscellaneous
K-shmiri/Tajik
Words

Transliteration

Meaning

۲۰ روآنی/روانی

Rawāny/Rawāny

Going, passing
flowing, running,
fast.

روپوش

Roapoash

underground,
concealed.

۲۱* روزانه/روزانه

Rozaan/Rozaanah

Daily

روزدار

Roazdaar

A person with
fast.

روزگار

Roazgaar

Employment,
service, job.

۲۲* روزی/روزی

Rūzy/Roazy

Livelihood,
sustaining food
charges, Earning of
daily wages.

رویش

Rewish

Custom, traditions.

روشن

Roeshan

Bright, shining.

رهبر

Rahbar

Guide.

۲۳* سایه/سایه

Saayi/Sāyah

Shadow

Miscellaneous
Kashmiri/Tajik
Words

	Transliteration	Meaning.
سیتام	Sitam	Oppression, injustice
سرسری	Sarsary	A bird's eye view, a glance.
سزّا	Sazaa	Punishment
24* سفارش/سفارش	Sufārish/Sufārish	Recommendation.
25* سن/سن	San/San	A year, era
26* سواری/سواری	Sawār/Sawāry	Anything for riding, a rider.
27* سوخته/سوخته	Soakht/Soakhtah	Burnt
شباباش	Sheabaazh	Bravo!
28* شادی/شادی	Shād /Shādy	Gladness, wedding, marriage.
طاق	Taaq	Odd, a thing having no comparison, antonymous of even.
طرح	Tarah	Fixing, laying way.

Miscellaneous
Kashmiri/Tajik
Words

	Transliteration	Meaning
غائب/غایب ^{29*}	Ghāb /Ghaib	Concealed.
غش	Ghash	Slight repose, fainting, unconscious
غارت/غیرت ^{30*}	Ghāret/Ghairat	Valour, sense of moral courage.
فاش	Faash	Open, declared.
فرمان	Farmaan	Command, order.
فرمائش/فرمایش ^{31*}	Farmāyish/ Farmāyish	Request, commands.
قريب	Firaib	Deception, fraud.
قوبل/قالبو ^{32*}	Qoebū/Qābū	Control, to overcome.
قالب/قالب ^{33*}	Qālib/Qālib	Frame.
قبالة/قبالة ^{34*}	Qabaal/Qabālah	Written agreement bond.
کچھ	Kaatch	Squint-eyed.

Miscellaneous
Kashmiri/Tajik
Words

Transliteration

Meaning

کجاء

Kujaa

Where? What?

35* کرایہ/کرایہ

Kirāyī/Kirāyah

Rent, fare.

کش

Kash

Pulling, drawing.

کش کول

Kash-Koal

A beggar's cup.

شان

Shaan

Dignity.

شکست

Shikast

Defeat, shame.

گرد

Gard

Dust

گشت

Gasht

Round, watch.

گم

Gum

Lost.

گان

Gumaan

Vanity.

36* گوارہ/گوارہ

Gawar/Gawārah

Agreeable, tolerable.

گور

Goar

Grave.

Miscellaneous
Kashmiri/Tajik
Words

	Transliteration	Meaning
لا چار	Lea-Chaer	Helpless, Poor.
لا زوال	Lea-zaweal	Everlasting.
لاف	Laef	Boasting
37* مادہ/مادہ	Mead/Mādeh	Female.
مرد	Mard	Man
مُشت	Musht	Handfull
مفت	Muft	Free of cost.
مہر	Muher	Seal
مہربان	Miharbaan	Kind, affectionate
38* مَادَان/مَادَان	Mādeen/Maidān	Valley, ground
39* نَوَتُوَان/نَوَتُوَان	Noatwaan/Nātwān	Weak, powerless.
ناز	Naez	Pride

Miscellaneous
Kashmiri/Tajik
Words

	Transliteration	Meaning
40* نصیب / نصیب	Nasceeb	Fortune, destiny
نفرت	Nafreen	Dislike, hate.
41* نمونہ / نمونہ	Namūn/Namūneh	Sample
نیاز	Niyaz	Prayer, Humility.
وقت	Waqt	Time, season.
دول	Wal	Loss, trick
42* واران / واران	Waraan/Wārān	Ruined.
ہر جا	Harjea	Everywhere
ہزل	Hazl	Satire, an attempt of insult.
43* یارانہ / یارانہ	Yaaraan/Yārān	Friendship, closeness
یاو / یاوہ	Yaaw/Yāwāh	Foolish, showey

Miscellaneous
Kashmiri/Tajik
Words

Transliteration

Meaning

یخ

Yakh

Ice, very cold

یگ

Yakjae

Joint, at the
same time,
together.

FOOT-NOTES/REFERENCES:(A) Nouns

1. Under this column, the first word is in Kashmiri script, followed by the next word in Tajik script. In the words, where the script of two languages resemble exactly, only one word is written.
2. Transliteration has been made for the words of two languages in their corresponding transliterary scripts. (At first Kashmiri word is written, followed by Tajik word.)

22, 24, 29, 52, 53, 54, 69a, 83 --- These nouns, while being assimilated in Kashmiri language developed slight changes in script, while the pronunciation remained unaltered.

3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9A, 10, 11, 12,	X	
13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21,	X	
23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33,	X	
34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43,	X	These nouns, while
44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 55,	X	being assimilated
59, 60, 61, 61a, 61b, 61c, 62, 63,	X	in Kashmiri
64, 65, 65a, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70a,	X	language developed
70a, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78,	X	a slight changes in
79, 80, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88,	X	pronunciation and
89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97,	X	script as well.
98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105.	X	

(B) Adjectives:

- 1 X Under this column, the first word is in Kashmiri script
X followed by the next word in Tajik script. In the words,
X where the script of two languages resemble, only one word
X is written.
& X
 2. X Transliteration has been made for the words of two languages
X in their corresponding transliterary script.
- 10, 11, 14: These adjectives, while being assimilated in Kashmiri language developed slight changes in script, while the pronunciation remained unaltered.

3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13

--- These adjectives, while being assimilated in Kashmiri language, developed slight changes in pronunciation and script as well.

(C) Composite Form of Root-word Derivatives:

1. Under this column, the Tajik root word is written.
2. Under this column, the composite form of root word and its derivatives are written. In the words, where there is change in script of two languages, the first word written is in Kashmiri script, then the next word is in Tajik script.
3. Transliteration of the words of two languages has been made in their corresponding transliterary scripts.

5, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21,	X	
22, 27, 28, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37,	X	
38, 39, 41, 43, 51, 53, 57, 67, 68,	X	These composite
69, 70, 71, 74, 79, 111, 121, 124,	X	words while being
125, 140, 142, 145, 146, 147, 148,	X	assimilated in
154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 161,	X	Kashmiri language,
166, 173, 176,	X	developed slight
	X	changes in script,
	X	while the pronuncia-
	X	tion remained
	X	unaltered.
	X	

4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 23, 24,	X	
25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 40, 42, 44, 46,	X	
47, 48, 48a, 49, 50, 52, 54, 55, 56,	X	
58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66,	X	These composite
72, 73, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80, 81, 83,	X	words, while being
84, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93,	X	assimilated in
94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101,	X	Kashmiri language,
102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108,	X	developed slight
109, 110, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116,	X	changes in
117, 118, 119, 120, 122, 123, 126,	X	pronunciation and
127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133,	X	script as well.
134, 135, 135, 137, 138, 139, 140,	X	
143, 144, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153,	X	
160, 161, 163, 164, 165, 167, 168,	X	
169, 170, 171, 172, 174, 175.	X	

(D) Miscellaneous words

11, 12, 15, 17, 18, 19, 22, 40 ----

These Miscellaneous words, while being assimilated in Kashmir language developed slight changes in script but the pronunciation remained unaltered.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,
13, 14, 16, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25,
26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33,
34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42,
43.

Ø
X
X
X
X
X
X
X
X

These Miscellaneous words, while being assimilated in Kashmiri languages developed slight changes in pronunciation and script as well.

CHAPTER 3

SYNTAX

"Different languages have different ways of combining various verbal impressions into one coherent idea. This combination is called Syntax. Syntax varies according to an idea expressed with relation to the speaker or with reference to the object, the time or the place of the action and so on!"¹

The structural formation of sentences in a language is termed as "Syntax" Syntax can be explained as a mathematical discipline and particular word order adopted for framing up sentences used for any stream of knowledge such as Arithmetics, Geometry, Science and Literature.

To be definite and more elaborate this can be summed up in the words of Rudolf Carnap as under:-

"We only mean that Syntax is concerned with that part of language which has the attributes of a calculus-- that is, it is limited to the formal aspects of language. In addition, any particular language has, apart from that aspect others which may be investigated by other methods. For instance, its words have meanings; this is the object of investigation and study for sema-sociology. Then again, the words and expressions of a language have a close relation to actions and perceptions. Again, language constitutes an historically given method of communication, and thus of mutual influence within a particular group of human beings, and as such is the object of sociology. In the widest sense, the science of language investigates languages from everyone of these standpoints: from the syntactical (in our sense the formal) from the sema-sociological, from the Psychological, and from the sociological,

For a theoretical language, "Syntax" means the ordering or arranging of words.

(I) ORDER OF WORDS AND CONSTRUCTION OF SENTENCES:

The Syntax of Kashmiri language has in some cases little resemblance with that of Tajik. The general order of words with regard to the subject, the object and the verb is not the same in Kashmiri sentences as in corresponding Tajik sentences. Some examples, with reference to first person, second person and third person (both singular and plural) are given as under:-

<u>Tajik Sentences</u>			<u>Kashmiri Sentences</u>		
<u>Verb</u>	<u>Object</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Object</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>Subject</u>
(i) خواند	کتاب	او	کتاب	پږ	تم
	(Oa kitāb khwand,		(Tm pr kitaab)		
(ii) خواندند	کتاب	ایشان	کتاب	پږ	تمو
	(Aishān kitāb khwāndand)		(Timaw pr kitaab)		
(iii) خواندی	کتاب	تو	کتاب	پږته	تو
	(Tū kitaab khwāndy)		(Tche prth kitaab)		
(iv) خواندند	کتاب	شما	کتاب	پږو	توہ
	(Shumā kitāb khwandānd)		(Tohi prw kitaab)		

Tajik SentencesKashmiri SentencesVerb Object SubjectObject Verb Subject

- (v) من کتاب خواندم مینه پڑ کتاب
- ‘Man kitāb khwāndan’ (Me p̄r kiteab)

- (vi) من کتاب خواندیم آسہ پڑ کتاب
- Man kitāb khwāndaīm (Asi p̄r kitaab)

These sentences show that the order of Tajik sentences is as:-

Subject---Object---Verb

OR

Nominative---Accusative---Predicate

While in Kashmiri sentences, the order is as:-

Subject---Verb---Object

Nominative---Predicate---Accusative

However, there are some similarities in the order of sentences of both languages, which are found (though rarely) in present tenses with a different position of auxiliary verb.

(a) Sentences of Present Tense:

Tajik SentencesKashmiri SentencesVerb Object SubjectVerb Object Subject

فعل

مفعول

فاعل

فعل

مفعول

فاعل

- (i) او آب می نوشد سہ چھو تریش چھوان
- (Oa āb mi noashad) (Su chhu traish chewaan)

<u>Verb</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>Subject</u>
(ii) ی شگوفه	گل	پوشه : چھ پھولان	
(Gul mī shugufd)		(Poash chhu pholaan)	

(iii) ی وزد	باد	واو چھ ڈالان	
(Bād mī wazad)		(Waaw chhu dalaan)	

(iv) ی افروزد	آتش	نار چھ دزان	
(Ātash mī afroozad)		(Naar chhu dazaan)	

(b) Short sentences with two words only:

In Tajik and Kashmiri languages, syntactical similarities are also found in short sentences (with two words only) bearing past indefinite tense. Such sentences have a subject and a verb, but no object. For example:

Tajik sentence

<u>Verb</u>	<u>Subject</u>
فعل	فاعل

(i) آمده	گاو
(Gāw āmad)	

(ii) رفت	اسب
(Āsp raft)	

(iii) بشگفت	گل
(Gul bashuguft)	

Kashmiri sentence

<u>Verb</u>	<u>Subject</u>
فعل	فاعل

گاو آیت	
(Gaaw aayi)	

گور دراو	
(Gur draaw)	

پوشه	چھول
(Poash phol)	

<u>Verb</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>Subject</u>
(iv) رِیخت	آب	ہیوڑ	آب
	(Ab raikht)		(Aab pyow)
(v) شد	صبح	بھڑل	صبح
	(Subuh shud)		(Subuh phol)

(c) Interrogative Sentences:

The order of words in the Interrogative sentences of both the languages seems similar in some cases; such as:-

(i)	کجا این و کجا آن	کجا یہ تہ کجا سہ
	(Kujā īn wa kujā ān)	(kujaa yt kujaa su?)
(ii)	این شخص کیست	یہ شخص کس چھ
	(Īn shakhs kist?)	(Yi shakhs kus chhu?)
(iii)	من کرا گفتم	میں کس کو؟
	(Man kirā guftam e)	(Me kas wōn)

(II) ANALOGY IN SYNTAX

The order of composite words forms a part of syntax. The composite words can be generally of two words and in some cases more than two words. Such words can be divided in two parts i.e. prefixes (مابذل) and suffixes (مابعد).

or in some cases Mazāf (مضاف) and Mazāf-Ilaiḥ (مضاف الیہ)
 For e-xample: In the composite words " بارے ونا ", the word
 " بار " is Mazāf i. e. " مضاف " and the words
 " ہے ونا " is Mazāf-illaiḥ (مضاف الیہ), (ii) In the
 composite words " آتش فراق ", the word " آتش " is
 Mazāf (مضاف) and the word " فراق " is Mazaf-Ilaiḥ
 (مضاف الیہ)

The compounding of different words to have a correct formation of order and sequence is called "syntactical structure".

(a) Though in Kashmiri language, the syntactical structures differ from Tajik, yet some of such structures have made direct enteries in Kashmiri language. Such syntactical structures can be explained by following examples:-

(a) Compounding of Noun and Adjective:

In Kashmiri language, generally adjective is prefixed with a noun such as:-

بوڈ وونٹھ (Bod woontth);

میوٹھ میو (Myooth mew);

رتچ اعمال (Rtch Aemal);

But in Tajik language adjectives are suffixed with a noun such as:-

شتر کلاں (Shutur Kallān);

میوہ شیرین (Maiwah Shīrīn);

Some of the Tajik syntactical structures belonging to above mentioned order of words), which have been directly assimilated in Kashmiri language are as under:-

کوہ قاف	(Koahi-Qāf);
پرتو آفتاب	(Partawi-Āftāb);
ملک ہند	(Mulki-Hind);
شہر سرنگر	(Shahri Srinagar);
گل آفتاب	(Guli āftāb);
اعمال بد	(Āemāli-bad);
وزیر خزانہ	(Wazīr-khazānah);
خانہ خدا	(Khāna-khudā);
ارد زبد	(Roazi-bad);
موسم بہار	(Mūsmi-bahār);
3* موسم خزان	(Musmi-khāzan);
4* بوئے گل	(Boayi-gul);
5* صدائے بلبل	(Sadāyi-bulbul);
دعای نیک	(Duāy-naik);

Such type of composite words have a prefix which generally end with the dia-critical mark "zair (/) before joining with suffix.

The Tajik syntactical structure of Nouns compounded with Adjectives denoting time have also been assimilated in Kashmiri language. For example:-

ماه وار	(Māh-wār);
هفتة وار	(Hafta-wār);
روز آناه / روز آناه	(Roaz-ānah/Roaz-aan);
سالانه / سالانه	(Sālānah/Saalaan);

(b) Compounding of Adjective with adjective:

The Tajik syntactical structures of adjectives compounded with adjectives denoting numbers or quantity have also made a direct entry in Kashmiri language. Some examples are as under:-

یکبار	(Yakbār);
دوبار	(Du-bār);
بکثرت	(Ba-kasrat);
بکفایت	(Ba-kifāyat);
پے در پے	(Pay-dar-pay);

(c) Similie:

The syntactical structures of Tajik similies have also been adopted in Kashmiri language. For example:

هوبه	(Hū-ba-hū);
مانند	(Mānand);
بغینه / بغینه	(Ba-aīnah/Ba-acyn);

(B) A similar analogy is mostly observed for the syntactical structures of Kashmiri composite words where prefix is Tajik word (used as noun) and suffix is a Kashmiri word (used as adjective). Some of such syntactical structures are as under:-

خانہ مول (Khaan-moal);

خانہ ماجر (Khaan-maajer).

(C) In the common Kashmiri language, almost all type of composite words have their prefix words as adjective and their prefix words as adjective and suffix as noun, yet the reverse of its is also observed; which clearly indicated the Influence of Tajik language on Kashmiri syntax. For example:-

بہ بسیار (Bd bisyaar);

مو سفید (Moayi safaid);

ریش سفید (Raish safaid)

II. SYNTAX IN ARITHMETICS:

Upto recent times, in business acc-ount the symbols used for numerals in Kashmiri language were borrowed from Tajik on its old form such as:-

۱ (one)

۲ (Two)

۳ (Three)

۴ (Four)

۵ (Five)

۶	(Six)
هـ	(Seven)
۸	(Eight)
۹	(Nine)
۱۰	(Ten)
۲۰	(Twenty)
۳۰	(Thurty)
۴۰	(Forty)
۵۰	(Fifty)
۶۰	(Sixty)
۷۰	(Seventy)
۸۰	(Eighty)
۹۰	(Ninty)
۱۰۰	(Hundred)

Afterwards, the Kashmiri language has also adopted the same numerals which were current in Tajik language of mediaeval age:

1	(One);	۲	(Two);	۳	(Three);	۴	(Four);
۵	(Five);	۶	(Six);	۷	(Seven);	۸	(Eight);
۹	(Nine);	۱۰	(Ten);	۲۰	(Twenty);		
۳۰	(Thirty);	۴۰	(Forty);	۵۰	(Fifty);	۶۰	
۷۰	(Sixty);	۸۰	(Seventy);	۹۰	(Eighty);	۱۰۰	
۹۰	(Ninty);	۱۰۰	(Hundred);				

(III) ASSIMILATION OF SCRIPT AND SYLLABLES:

The major syntactical influence which Kashmiri language has accepted from Tajik language is that of script and dia-critical marks. The script used in Kashmiri language is the same as that of Tajik with some added signs used as dia-critical marks.

Almost all dia-critical marks of Tajik language have become a part of the Kashmiri script and are used thorough.

In case of short vowels, the Tajik dia-critical marks used in Kashmiri script are as:-

/ (اَ = Zabar)

— (اِ = Zair)

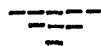
و (اِش = paish)

Similar dia-critical marks used in case of long vowels are as:

آ (الف مد) , Alif-mad

FOOTNOTES/REFERENCES

1. An Introduction to comparative Philology-by-R. V. Jahgirdar; page NO: 11
2. Logical syntax of a language-by-Rudolf Carnap (Introduction); p. 5,
- 3,4,5. Generally used in Kashmiri poetry.



CHP CHAPTER -- 4GRAMMAR

The influence of Tajik language is not limited only to Kashmiri vocabulary but its affects are widespread in the Grammatic field as well. Though Tajik Grammar had not made a large foot-hold in Kashmiri language, yet its sizeable impact on Kashmiri terms including those of the Kashmiri Grammar cannot be denied.

Technically, the Tajik Grammer has influenced Kashmiri Grammar in the following aspects:-

1. Formation of Masdar (*مصدر*) i.e. compound-verb.
2. Formation of Hāsil-i-masdar (*حاصل مصدر*) i. e. compound-verb Derivative.
3. Formation of Ismāai-Fāail (*اسماء فاعل*)
4. Gender
5. Number
6. Formation of Interrogative pronouns.
7. Formation of Indefinite Pronouns
8. Propositions.
9. Conjunctions.
10. Formation of Antonyms.
11. Formation of Compound Nouns and Compound Adjectives.
12. Formation of classical compounds.

1. FORMATION OF MASDAR i.e. COMPOUND VERB:

In Tajik, the use of simple verbs is very limited. The original simple verbs are mostly supported either by some auxillary verb identifying tense or number of the noun or adjective.

Masdars are root words enabling expression of different actions in different periods. In Tajik language Masdars generally end in **دن** (dan) or **تن** (Tan) such as:-

آمدن (Āmadan)
رفتن (Raftan)
گفتن (Guftan)
شدن (Shudan)

The last letter of Kashmiri Masdar is identical with Tajik Masdars. For example, the corresponding Kashmiri Masdars for above mentioned four Tajik Masdars are respectively as under:-

یُن (Yun) for آمدن
گَتَشُن (Gatshun) for رفتن
وَنُن (Wanun) for گفتن
سَدُن (Sapdun) for شدن

This shows that all Masdars of Kashmiri language end in " ن " letter. A short list of Tajik Masdars and corresponding Kashmiri Masdars is given here under:-

<u>Tajik Masdar</u>	<u>Transliteration of Tajik Masdar</u>	<u>Kashmiri Masdar</u>	<u>Transliteration of Kashmiri Masdar</u>
اندوختن	Andoakhtan	سونبرااون	Sonmbraawun
آوردن	Āwardan	اَنُن	Anun
اُفتادن	Uftādan	پِیُون	Pyon
آزمودن	Āzmūdan	ازماوُن	Azmaawun
بخشیدن	Bakhshīdan	بَخَشُن	Bakshun

<u>Tajik Masdar</u>	<u>Transliteration of Tajik Masdar</u>	<u>Kashmiri Masdar</u>	<u>Transliteration of Kashmiri Masdar</u>
برداشتن	Bardāshtan	نزالڼ	Tchaalun
برخاستن	Barkhāstan	وټهڼ	Wthun
بریدن	Burīdan	تړهڼ	Tchatun
بستن	Bastan	گنډهڼ	Gandun
پروردن	Parwardan	رټهڼ	Ratchun
دویدن	Dawīdan	دورهڼ	Doarun
دیدن	Dīdan	وچنهڼ	Wuchun
نمودن	Namūdan	هوارهڼ	Haawun
گوشن	Nawishtan	لیکنهڼ	Lekhun

(2) FORMATION OF HASLI--MASDAR i.e. COMPOUND--VERB DERIVATIVE

The derivative of Masdar which qualifies the Masdar is called Hāsli-Masdar. In Tajik and Kashmiri language most of such terms resemble exactly with each other. For example:-

<u>Tajik Masdar</u>	<u>Transliteration of Tajik Masdar</u>	<u>Kashmiri/Tajik Hāsli-Masdar</u>	<u>Transliteration of Hāsli Masdar</u>
کوشتیدن	Kūshīdan	کوشتن/کوشش	Kooshish
گشتن	Gashtan	گشت	Gasht
گرفتن	Giriftan	گرفت	Girift
رفتن	Raftan	رفتار	Raftaar
گفتن	Guftan	گفتار	Guftaar

(3) FORMATION OF ISMĀAI-FĀAIL (اسماء فاعیل)

Ismi-Fāail (اسم فاعیل) "i.e. "Identifying subject" has got a series of supporting words in Tajik language. Such words have got a similar usage in Kashmiri language. By definition Ismā Fāail is "a noun denoting the subject or agent".

(I) Some Tajik Ismāai Fāail (اسماء فاعیل) are directly assimilated in Kashmiri language which are shown here under:-

(a) By adding " در " to a particular noun:

<u>Kashmiri/Tajik Ismi-Fāail</u>	<u>Transliteration (Kashmiri/Tajik)</u>
(i) دانش در / دانشور	Dānishwar/Dānishwar
(ii) نامہ در / نامور	Naam-war/Nāmwar
(iii) طاقتور	Taaqatwar
(iv) جالور	Jaanwar

(b) By adding " ساز " to a particular noun:

(i) کار ساز	Kaar-saaz
(ii) دوا ساز	Dawaa-saaz
(iii) عطر ساز / عطر ساز	Aetr-saaz/Ater-sāz
(iv) رنگ ساز	Rang-saaz

(c) By adding " گَر " to a particular noun:

- | | | |
|-------|--------|------------------|
| (i) | زرگر | Zargar |
| (ii) | مسگر | Misgar |
| (iii) | آہنگر | Ahanger |
| (iv) | رافوگر | Rafoogar/Rafugar |

(d) By addint " دَار " to a particular noun:-

- | | | |
|-------|----------|-------------|
| (i) | خبردار | Khabar-daar |
| (ii) | رنگ دار | Rang-daar |
| (iii) | تبہر دار | Tabar-daar |
| (iv) | سردار | Sardaar |

(e) By adding " مند " to a particular noun:

- | | | |
|-------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| (i) | عقلمند / عقلمند | Aeqlmand/Aqalmand |
| (ii) | حاجت مند | Haajatmand |
| (iii) | دانش مند / دانشمند | Dānishmend/Dānishmand |
| (iv) | فکر مند | Fiker-mand |

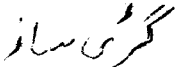
(II) The same method of adding words like " ساز " " گر " " دار " is observed in the formation of some typical Ismāi-Fāail (اسماء فاعیل) of Kashmiri language.

Kashmiri
Ismi-Fāail

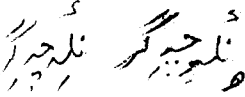
Transliteration

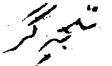
(a) By addition of " ساز " to the Kashmiri noun:-

(i)  Teen-saaz

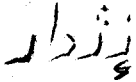
(ii)  Gary-saaz

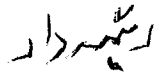
(b) By addition of " گر " to the Kashmiri noun:

(i)  Nlchi-gar

(ii)  Tuji-gar

(c) By addition of " دار " to the Kashmiri noun:

(i)  Ztch-daar

(ii)  Reh-daar

The above examples show that there is a tendency in Kashmiri language for framing Ismāai Fāail on pattern of Tajik Ismāai Fāail.

(III) The word " گر " is deformed as " گور " in so many Kashmiri Ismāai-Fāail. For example:

Kashmiri
Ismi-Fāail

Transliteration

صائبہ گور

Saabni-gör

راز گور

Raz-gör

عماد گور

Pāt-gör

مونجی گور

Monji-gör

جند گور

Jand-gör

(4) GENDER

(a) Many Kashmiri Nouns adopt the same genders as are current in Tajik. Some of the examples are as:-

Kashmiri/Tajik
Masculine

Transliteration

Kashmiri/
Tajik Feminine

Transliteration

صاحب

Saahab

بیگم

Baigam

محبوب

Mahboob

محبوبہ / محبوبہ

Mahboobah

معتشوق

Maeshoag

معتشوقہ

Maeshoagah

استاد

Ustaad

دُستانی / اُستانی

Wstāny/Ustāny

(b) Many artificial genders used in Tajik literature have been adopted by Kashmiri poets, such as:-

<u>Kashmiri</u> <u>Tajik Masculine</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Kashmiri/</u> <u>Tajik Femine</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>
آفتاب	Aeftaab	ماہتاب	Mahtaab
بیل	Bulbul	گل	Gul
پروانہ/پر دانہ	Perwaan/Parwāanh	شمع	Shamae

(5) NUMBER

(I) The similarities in the methods of formation of opposite numbers (i.e. singular to plural or from plural to Singular) are found very rare in both the languages. However, some cases show that Kashmiri language has been influenced by some rules of the Tajik number formulation:-

(a) When " ہ " is added to the singular Tajik/Kashmiri Noun for forming its plural such as:-

<u>Tajik/Kashmiri</u> <u>Plural</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>
(i) کتاب ہ	Kitābha
(ii) جانور ہ	Janwar-hā
(iii) خانہ / خانو ہ	Khānah-hā

(b) Some typical Kashmiri words (Non-Tajik) are also covered by the above rule; such as:-

(i)	وٹہ ہ	Wathaa
(ii)	کٹہ ہ	Kath-haa
(iii)	کلو ہ	Kul-haa
(iv)	پلو ہ	Palaw-haa

This may be pointed out here that this kind of number formation is not commonly used in Kashmiri language; but is, at sometimes used in conversation, mostly in villages.

(II) Most of the Kashmiri Nouns have similar opposite number as in Tajik language, such as:-

<u>Kashmiri/ Tajik Singular</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Kashmiri/ Tajik plural</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>
اثر	Asar	آثار	Aasaar
جنس/جنس	Jins	اجناس	Ajnaas
حاکم/حاکم	Hākim/Hākim	حکام	Hukaam
حق	Haq	حقوق/حقوق	Haqooq
حد	Had	حدود	Hadood
وقت/وقت	Wagt/ Waqat	اوقات	Awqaat

(6) FORMATION OF INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS:

The set-up for formation of Tajik Interrogative pronouns and their usage in sentences have influenced Kashmiri Interrogative pronouns.

The main interrogative pronouns used in Tajik language are as:-

چی	(chi)	meaning	"What"
کدام	(Kudām)	meaning	"Which"
چرا	(Chirā)	Meaning	"Why"
که	(Ki)	Meaning	"Who"
کجا	(Kujā)	Meaning	"Where"

These interrogative pronouns are used in Tajik language in different ways, which are illustrated with the following examples:-

چی چی (Chi-cheez) meaning "what thing"
 کدām شکس (Kudām-shakhsy) meaning "Which person?"
 چرا نگفتی (Chirā negufty) meaning "why did you not say"?

The corresponding interrogative pronouns used in Kashmiri language has no impact of Tajik, but they have the similar treatment when applied; such as:-

کیاہ	(Kyaah)	meaning	"What"
کس	(Kmis)	meaning	"Which"
کیا زی	(Kyaazi)	meaning	"Why"
کو تھ	(Kotath)	meaning	"Where"
کس/کس	(Kus/Kas)	meaning	"Who"

These Interrogative pronouns can be used in Kashmiri language like that of Tajik. For example:-

کیاہ معااملہ	(Kyaah maeaaml)	meaning	"What matter"
کس کوری	(Kmis koari)	Meaning	"Which girl"
کیا زی وونتھسن	(Kyaazi wonthasn)	meaning	"Why didn't you say?"
تم کو تھ گئی	(Tim kotath gyi)	meaning	"Where did they go?"

(7) FORMATION OF INDEFINITE PRONOUNS:

The direct assimilation of Tajik Indefinit pronouns in Kashmiri language are widely in usage in the same forms. For example:-

هر وقت (Har waqt)	meaning "at any time" "always"
هر چیز (Har cheez)	meaning "Every thing"
هر حال (Har Haal)	meaning "In any case" "at all costs"
هر که (Har ki)	meaning "Who-ever", "What ever"

(8) PREPOSITIONS:

Kashmiri language owes a good number of Tajik prepositions which are in common use, such as:-

در (Der) meaning "into"

اندرون (Androon) meaning "Inside"

The usage of the above prepositions in Kashmiri language is illustrated by few examples:-

در شهر (Dar shahar)

اندرون باغ (Androon Bagh)

Various Tajik prepositions which have a common usage in Kashmiri language are:-

بر (Bar)	meaning "On/upon/across"
بالا (Bāllā)	meaning "Over".
به (Ba)	meaning "To/Towards"
طرف (Taraf)	meaning "On the side/Towards the side"
با (Bā)	meaning "With/by"
بدون (Bī/Bay)	meaning "Without"
از (Az)	meaning "From/out of"

تا، تا به	(Tā; Tā ba)	meaning	"To/upon/until"
زیر	(Zair)	meaning	"Below/under/down"
بیرون	(Bīrūn)	meaning	"Outside"
خارج	(Khārij)	meaning	"outside/to throw out to shunt out/ to exhaust"
نزدیک	(Nazdīk)	meaning	"close by/near/next to"
دور	(Doar)	meaning	"Around/period"

The above Tajik prepositions used with the Kashmiri words are illustrated by the following examples:-

بر وقت	(Bar waqt)
بر زبان	(Bar zabaan)
بر زمین	(Bar zameen)
بالا دست	(Ballaa dast)
بالا جای	(Balla jaay)
باغیہ کی طرف	(Baagh ki tarf)
با ادب	(Baa adab)
بی شعوور / بی شعوور	(Bi-shaeoor/Baiy-Shaeoor)
از کار	(Az kaar)
از جان	(Az jaan)
زیر اثر	(Zairi Asar)
خارج شہر	(Khaariji Shahr)
خارج از مکان	(Khaarij azmekaan)
نزدیک باغ	(Nazdeek Baagh)
دور سیکندر	(Doari Sikandar)

The above Tajik prepositions are occasionally used with non-Tajik Kashmiri words as well, which can be illustrated as under:-

- بر هوا (Bar hawaa)
 بر لب سڑک (Bar labi Sadak)
 بر چھت (Bar cheat)
 سنبھل بالا (Sumbal-baalla)
 سعید پور بالا (Saed-poor-baalla)

Refers to the name of villages, where the word "Sumbal" corresponds to that part of village which is on the higher/upper side.

- دھن طرف (Dchhun taraf)
 کھوہ و اطراف (Khoawur taraf)
 بے شونڈ (Baiy-shond)
 بے بٹھ (Baiy-buth)
 (از نشاات تا شالماار) (Az Nishaat taa Shaal'imaar)
 تنگمرگ تا گلمرگ (Tangmarg taa Gulmarg)
 زئیر تلووار (Zairi talwaar)
 زئیر شرکھ (Zairi Shreakh)
 خارج از نوکری (Khaarij az noakry)
 نزدیک و تھ (Nazdeek wath)
 دوزیر بدشاہ (Doari Badshaah)

(9) CONJUNCTIONS:

Various conjunctions of Tajik language which are mostly used in Kashmiri language are as under:-

اگر (Agar)	meaning "If"
مگر (Magar)	meaning "But/however"
و (Wa)	meaning "And"
کہ (Ki)	meaning "That"
لیکن (Laikin)	meaning "But"
ولیکن (Wa-laikin)	meaning "And if"
بکہ/بلکہ (Balki/Elki)	meaning "Rather"
باوجود (Bā-wejūd)	meaning "In spite of"
باوجود (Baa-wōjood)	
اگرچہ (Agarchi)	meaning "Although"
یا (Yā)	meaning "Either/or"
خواہ (Khuāh)	meaning "Whether"

The above conjunctions as used in Kashmiri language are illustrated by giving some Kashmiri sentences here under:-
(The conjunctions are underlined in the sentences)

<u>Conjunction</u>	<u>Sentence</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>
اگر	اگر سو یواری پیدہ تلی نیراوی چکرے اگر سو یواری پیدہ تلی نیراوی چکرے	Agar su_yoar yeeyi teli nairaw ās chakras
	(Meaning: If he comes here, we will go for a walk).	

Conjunction

مگر

Sentence

میں نے وقت پر پہنچا
 مگر گھر میں نہیں
 رہا تھا

Transliteration

B̄ wāṭchs waqtāw petth
 Ēmsund gar magar sō ās
 draamtch

(Meaning: I reached her home in time but
 she had left).

۱۰

ہمارے ریاست کا
 نام "جموں و کشمیر" ہے

Sānis Riyaasatas chhu
 "Jammu wa Kashmir" naaw.

(Meaning: The name of our State is "Jammu
 and Kashmir").

کہ

میں نے اس پر خیال کیا کہ
 وہ مجھے کنبہ جابہ توکری کران

Mye oas yi khyaal
 ki su maa chhu kuni
 jaayinoakry karaan

(Meaning: I had a notion that he might be
 serving anywhere).

لیکن

میں نے اس پر خیال کیا کہ
 اگر وہ آگرہ گیا تو
 وہاں بھی نہیں جاسکتا تھا

Mye oas yuhas Dili t
 Aagrah gatshnuk khyaal,
 laikin moosm chi
 kharāby hechis n b
 nyebar gtshith

(Meanings: (This year, I had an idea to go to Delhi
 and Agra, but I could not go out due to
 bad climate.)

ConjunctionSentenceTransliteration

علی کو کہ / بلکہ

سلیم اوس یونیورسٹی
آمت بلو کہ ٹیٹھ سند
دست بہ اوس آمت

Sallem oas University
aamut, Īlki Īmsund doast
ti oas aamut.

(Meaning: Saleen had come to University,
perhaps his friend had also come).

باوجود /
باوجود

امی باوجود کہ سہ اوس
ستھاہ قابل توتہ اوس
نہ سہ سند نا دلپش مشنر
شائع سیدمت

Ami baawojood ki su oas
setthah qābil toati oas
n Īmsund naaw listas
manz shaayae sapudmut.

(Meaning: Inspite of being very efficient,
still his name was not published
on the list).

اگرچہ

اگرچہ بہ ہیوکس نہ تہ
میلتھ میون بوے
آسیہ ہی توتہ زورور
دوست

Agarchi Ī hyokus n tohi
meelith, myoan boay
aasihaay toati zoroor
woatmut.

(Meaning: Although I could not meet you,
still my brother would have
certainly reached).

یا

یا میون بوے گتشی
دعوتس پتھ

Ī yaa myoan boay gatshi
daewtas petth.

(Meaning: I or my borther will go on
invitation.

ConjunctionSentenceTransliteration

خواہ	خواب نہ لڑے ک آگرہ یا نہ منہ چھ تو تہ غرض	Khwaah tch_ gatshak Aagrah yaa n, mye chhu toati getshun.
------	--	---

(Meanings: Either you will go to Agra or not, even then I will go.)

(10) FORMATION OF ANTONYMS

In the formation of antonyms Kashmiri language owes many shades to Tajik including the usage of " بے " (Baiy), " نا " (Nā) and " بغیر " (Baghair) with some Tajik or non-Tajik words, especially for negative sense of words some examples are hereunder:-

(I) Antonyms of Kashmiri Words of Tajik Origin:

<u>Kashmiri/ Tajik Words</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Kashmiri/ Tajik Antonyms</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>
----------------------------------	------------------------	-------------------------------------	------------------------

(a) With usage of " بے "

شعور/شعور	Shoaeoor/Shaur	بے شعور/بے شعور	Baiysheaeoor/ Baiy-shaur
قصور/قصور	Qosoor/Qasur	بے قصور/بے قصور	Baiy-qosoor/ Baiy-qasur
وفا	Wafaa	بے وفا	Baiy-wafaa
طریقہ/طریقہ	Tareeqah/Tariqah	بے طریقہ/بے طریقہ	Baiy-tareeq/ Baiy-tariqah

Kashmiri/
Tajik Words

Transliteration

Kashmiri/Tajik
Antonymoses

Transliteration

(b) (With usage of "نا")

بالغ Baalegh	نا بالغ Naa-baalegh
خوانده/خواندہ Khuaand/Khuāndah	ناخوانده/ناخواندہ Naa-khuaand/ Nā-khuāndah
جائزہ/جائز Jāyiz/Jāyiz	ناجائزہ/ناجائز Naa-jāyiz/ Nā-jāyiz
راوا Rawaa	نا راوا Naa-rawaa

(c) (With usage of "بغیر")

خوف Khoaf	بغیر خوف Baghair- khoaf
اجازت Ijaazat	بغیر اجازت Baghairi- ijaazat
درنگی Darangy	بغیر درنگی Baghairi- darangy
کوشش Kooshish	بغیر کوشش Bagairi- kooshish

II. Antonyms of Non-Tajik Kashmiri Words:

Above pattern for forming the antonyms is also used with some of the Non-Tajik Kashmiri words. Some examples are as under:-

<u>Kashmiri</u> <u>Words</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Antonymoses</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>
---------------------------------	------------------------	--------------------	------------------------

(a) (With usage of " بے ")

شووب Shoob

بے شووب Baiy-shoob

بووج Boo_j

بے بووج Baiy-boo_j

ناو Naaw

بے ناو Baiy-naaw

(b) (With usage of " نا ")

سامجھ Sam_jh

نا سامجھ Naa-sam_jh

(c) (With usage of " بغیر ")

رُکااوٹ Rukaawat

بغیر رُکااوٹ Baghair-rukaawat

سوچ سمجھ Soachay-samjay

بغیر سوچ سمجھ Bagair Soachay-samjaiy

وچھنے گارے Wchhnay-gearmay

بغیر وچھنے گارے Bagair wchhnay-gearmay.

(11) FORMATION OF COMPOUND NOUNS/COMPOUND ADJECTIVES:

Two or more Nouns, when joined together, resulting in the formation of a "Noun" having a single meaning is called compound Noun. And the same stands good for compound Adjectives.

(a) Compound Nouns:

Such formation of compound Nouns as is found in Tajik language has made its entry in Kashmiri language as well. Some examples are as under:--

Kashmiri/Tajik
Compound Nouns

Transliteration

فتح نامہ / فتح نامہ	Fatah-naam/Fatah-nām
نکاح نامہ / نکاح نامہ	Nikaah-naam/Nikāh-nāmah
آب و ہوا	Aab-u-hawaa
جنگ و جدل	Jang-u-jadal
آمد و رفت	Aamad-u-raft
گفت و گو	Guft-u-goo

(b) Compound Adjectives

A similar pattern for formation of compound Adjectives in Tajik language has got a place in Kashmiri language also. For example:--

<u>Kashmiri/</u> <u>Tajik Compound Adjectives</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>
رنگ بہ رنگ	Rang-ba-rang
سورخ و سفید	Sorkhu-safaid
قد آوار	Qad-aawar

(12) FORMATION OF CLASSICAL COMPOUNDS:

A classical compound is formed by joining two or more words of different classes i.e. a Noun with a verb, or a noun with an adverb, an adjective with a noun and so on.

A good number of such classical compounds have directly assimilated from Tajik language to Kashmiri language.

Some examples are as under:-

Kashmiri/Tajik
classical compounds

Transliteration

خوش گوار / خوش گوار

Khōsh-guwaar/Khush-guwar

سایه دار

Saayi-daar

آدم خور / آدم خور

Aadam-khōr/'Adam khor.

CHAPTER --5

IDIOMS, PHRASES AND PROVERBS:

Idioms, phrases and proverbs mirror the social and political character of a group of people or nation. Every language has its own set of phrases and idioms which are in direct touch with the general atmosphere of the people speaking that language. Every language has such phrases which have been imported directly or in a modified form from other old and rich languages with which it at any stage did come across. A phrase is a set of words whose meaning is not predictable from the usual meanings of its constituent elements. The experience of wise man which becomes common in the society gives birth to some special set of words and gets currency. Such set of the words carry social, economical, traditional, historical and cultural background with them. In other words phrases are related with the experiences of a particular social set up. As such the phrases become a part of that nation or society. The everlasting application of phrases depends on such truths and realities, which never change. Phrases are free from restrictions of time and space.

Idioms are used according to circumstances. These are not related to realities or long observed experiences of man. An Idiom is used for shortening or expanding conversation.

Some of the main characteristics of phrases, idioms and proverbs are given as under:-

1. A language dialect or style of speaking to a peculiar class of people.

2. A construction or expression of one language whose parts correspond to elements in mother language but whose total structure of meaning is not generally traceable in the same way in a second language.
3. The peculiar character or genius of a language.
4. A distinct style or character, as in music, art, etc.

Importance of idioms, phrases and proverbs form very important part of any spoken or written language. In them we find a construction of meaning which is not present in ordinary sentences. It is the usage which gives currency to idioms, phrases and proverbs; and that is how they become an essential part of a language.

There are many kinds of phrases, idioms and proverbs. Some are connected with verbs, others with nouns, adjectives and adverbs. The use of idioms and phrases makes a language rich and expressive. Sometimes old idioms, phrases and proverbs lose their original meaning with the passage of time or due to over use. But a living language is always producing new and fresh phrases and idioms. That proves that a language is really alive.

Special importance of idioms, phrases and proverbs in vocabulary, speech, writing, conversation and daily use are outlined as under:-

1. Idioms, phrases and proverbs help to know the character of a language.
2. Idioms, phrases and proverbs help us to know the word relation and sentence relation of a language.

3. Idioms, phrases and proverbs both help to express an idea within shortest possible words.
4. These make the expression impressive and absolute.
5. These indicate the ability of one's speech.
6. These indicate the temperament of the man who is talking.
7. Idioms, phrases and proverbs help us to know the background of old incidents.
8. Idioms, phrases and proverbs help us to know the political, economic and social conditions of a particular period.
9. These help us to express the most complex situation in an indirect way.
10. These indicate the relation between different languages.

The strong impact of Tajik Idioms and phrases on Kashmiri language is quite vivid. In fact the Kashmiri language is rich of Tajik Idioms and phrases. Such Tajik phrases and Idioms ~~as~~ are assimilated in Kashmir language are classified as under:-

1. Direct assimilation
2. Partial assimilation
3. Translated assimilation
4. Transcreated assimilation.

1. DIRECT ASSIMILATION:

Some Tajik idioms and phrases have received direct assimilation in Kashmiri language which can also be said as "Direct Introduction" i. e. entry in the original form. These

idioms and phrases are written and spoken in the same way as in Tajik language. These idioms and phrases carry the same meaning in Kashmiri language as in Tajik language.

2. PARTIAL ASSIMILATION:

Some idioms and phrases in Kashmiri language have got a partly currency from Tajik phrases and idioms, i.e. one part of Kashmiri idiom or phrase being part of Tajik origin, and the other part of idiom or phrase being of Kashmiri language. These idioms or phrases carry the same meaning as those of corresponding Tajik idioms and phrases.

3. TRANSLATED ASSIMILATION:

This group of idioms and phrases used in the Kashmiri language are actually derived from Tajik idioms and phrases, but are in a translated form. Such idioms and phrases appear to be word by word translation from Tajik to Kashmiri. Most of these idioms and phrases carry the same meaning when compared with their related Tajik idioms and phrases.

4. TRANSCREATED ASSIMILATION:

Some Tajik idioms and phrases found in Kashmiri language are not direct word by word translation of Tajik idioms and phrases, but are in a modified transcreated form. A number of such Kashmiri idioms and phrases are having the same words as those in Tajik idioms, but with a smaller difference which can be (1) change of order in the idioms or phrases (2) elaboration of idioms or phrases (3) shortness of idiom or phrase.

This group of idioms and phrases carry similar or nearly similar meaning as those of Tajik idioms and phrases.

(A) TAJIK IDIOMS IN KASHMIRI LANGUAGES:

I --- DIRECT ASSIMILATION

S No:	<u>Idioms (Tajik/kashmiri)</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>
----------	--------------------------------	------------------------

1.

پس انداز

Pas Andāz

(Exp: To save something; to be economical; to lay something for rainy days).

2.

تنگ نظر

Tang Nazar

(Exp: Narrow mindedness)

3.

جست و خیز

Jast-u-Khaiz

(Exp: Hard struggle; trial; try in for something with all possible ways)

4.

جگر پارچی

Jigar pārchī

(Exp: A darling; a mood of addressing one's dearest child for younger relation)

5.

جگر خسته

Jigar khastah)

(Exp: A hard hit case; trouble and fatigue; heart soar; used for a person who has faced a lot of difficulties and misfortunes).

S

No: Idioms(Tajik/Kashmiri)Transliteration

6.

چشم بد دور

Cheshmi-bed-dūr

(Exp: An expression of safeguard against the sight of ill-willoed persons).

7.

چشم پوشی

Cheshm pūshy

(Exp: To allow some body's faults; to remain concealed; not revealing ill deeds of a person; to be partial with someone).

8.

چشم زخم

Cheshmi zakhm

(Exp: Some trouble received due to the sight of ill-willed persons; the idiom is used for referring to a person whose eyes are having ill effect on others).

9.

چوب خشک

Chōbi khushq

(Exp: Used for a person facing acute difficulty for attaining any job or chance of progress)

10.

خواب دخیال

Khuāb-u-khayāl

(Exp: State of expectation; the scope of mental assessment).

11.

خون باران

Khūni bārān

(Exp: Weeping bitterly; shedding blood tears.)

- | <u>S</u>
<u>NO:</u> | <u>Idioms (Tajik/Kashmiri)</u> | <u>Transliteration</u> |
|------------------------|---|------------------------|
| 12. | خُون خُون | khūn-khūn |
| | (Exp: Large scale murders; generally used for referring to heavy fighting where deaths of human lives occur). | |
| 13. | داشت نه داشت | Dāsht-na-dāsht |
| | (Exp: The whole property and belongings of a person). | |
| 14. | دل به دل آینه | Dil Ba Dil Āyina |
| | (Exp: To expect similar treatment in return as has been given to a person by the other person; similarity of behaviour and thinking towards each other) | |
| 15. | دل خسته | Dil khastah |
| | (Exp: A man who has received great injury or trouble). | |
| 16. | دل شکسته | Dil shikastah |
| | (Exp: The idiom carries the same meaning as that of above idiom NO: 15). | |
| 17. | نفس درمیان | Nafs Darmiyān |
| | (Exp: Selfish motive; to attend some activities but with a priority to one's own interests) | |

II-- PARTIAL ASSIMILATION

S No:	Kashmiri Idioms	Transliteration of Kashmiri Idioms	Tajik Idioms	Transliteration of Tajik Idioms
----------	--------------------	---------------------------------------	-----------------	------------------------------------

1. آب آسان *Ab āsas yun* آب در دهان *Ab dar dhan*
آمدن *āmadan*

(Exp: secretion of saliva in one's mouth out of need for any good food; to become fond of anything)

2. آب گزهن *Aab gatshun* آب شدن *Abshudan*

(Exp: To become mild and kind; to feel ashamed; to realise one's harsh attitude; to make a man relaxed from anger).

3. آسمان هاوون *Aasmaan haawun* آسمان نمودن *Āsmān namūdan*

(Exp: To make one admit his defeat; to teach a proper lesson).

4. آچھن منزنہ *Āchhan manz n aab roazun* آب در دیدہ نہ *Ab dar دیدah na dāshta*
آب روزن -

(Exp: To surpass all degrees of mutual relationship; to become hostile against one's expectations; generally the idiom is used when one is to refer to a man who do s 't r m mb r 'th cordial or friendly relations rendered to him).

5. بازین *Baaz yun* باز آمدن *Bāz āmadan*

(Exp: To give up a wrong way; to come to senses).

S Kashmiri No: Idioms	Transliteration of Tajik Kashmiri Idioms Idioms	Transliteration of Tajik Idioms
--------------------------	--	---------------------------------------

6. بازی دین *Bāz din* بازی دادن *Bāzy dādan*

(Exp: To deceive a person; to defeat;
a cleaver attempt for cheating anybody).

7. بازی کھن *Bāz Khan* بازی خوردن *Bāzy khordan*

(Exp: To take one's turn unusually; to be deceived
by some person; to face a loss).

8. پار پار گتشن *Paar Paar gatshun* پارہ پارہ *Parah parah*
شدن *shudan*

(Exp: To be turn out; to become unserviceable; to
get divided in small groups; failure of unity).

9. جامہ زنی *Jaam tsatn* جامہ درپن *Jamah Darīdan*

(Exp: To express one's suffocation; to be troubled
to such an extent that one feels to tear off
one's clothes; to be under great strain.)

10. جگر دزن *Jugar dazun* جگر خستن *Jigar sōkhtan*

(Exp: To pity upon one's unexpected action; to be
nervious or jealous; to feel extremely sorrowful
due to some body's bad act or bad talks; to get
badly existed by hearing unexpected words from
someone.)

11. خاک گزشتن *Khaak gatshun* خاک شدن *Khāk shudan*

(Exp: To face a stern physical labour; to feel
physical strain; the idiom is used when one
gets tired in searching someone.)

III— TRANSLATED ASSIMILATION

S No:	Kashmiri <u>Idioms</u>	Transliteration <u>of Kashmiri Idioms</u>	Tajik <u>Idioms</u>	Transliteration <u>of Tajik Idioms</u>
----------	---------------------------	--	------------------------	---

1.

آه تال گاتشون - از دست رفتن / Ath tal gatshun - Az dast raftan/
از دست شدن - Az dast shudan

(Exp: To miss; to loss control or possession of).

2.

آه هاون - دست نمودن / Ath haawn - Dast namūdan

(Exp: To teach anybody a lesson; to make anybody habitual of.)

3.

آکھ تیر ز شیکار - یک سنگ دو چغوک / Aky teer z shikaar - Yak sang du chagūk

(Exp: To kill two birds with one stone; double attempt of an action.)

4.

تم آچھی پین دوسر - بر کنده بود آن / Tim āch payin - Bar kundah
بم بد آسن - چشم که بد بین / w̄s yim bad aasan - buwad an cheshm
باشد - ki badebien
bāshod

(Exp: The idiom is used against one who is supposed to be jealous).

5.

جوئی آب پھرن - آب در جوی آمدن / Joayi aab phairun - Ab dar jōy āmadan

(Exp: Revival of a hope; to regain power; to be on the side of hope again; coming of good days or prosperity.)

S No:	Kashmiri <u>Idioms</u>	Transliteration of Kashmiri Idioms	Tajik <u>Idioms</u>	Transliteration of Tajik Idioms
----------	---------------------------	---------------------------------------	------------------------	------------------------------------

6.

دندھاوئی دندان نمودن Dand haawn Dandān

(Exp: To be non serious; to be in anger; to try for a quarrel.).

7.

زبان دین زبان دادن Zabaan din Zabān dādan

(Exp: To give a word; to promise).

8.

تشل گتشن ول شدن Tshal gatshun Wal shudan

(Exp: To be betrayed or deceived unexpectedly).

9.

سبز باغ ھاوئی باغ سبز نشان دادن Sabz baag haawn Bāgh sabz nishān dādan

(Exp: To deceive; to create a wrong notion).

10.

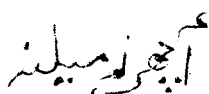
قیامت کرن قیامت کردن Qayaamat karñ Qayāmat kardan

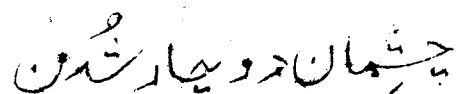
(Exp: To torture a person; to harm a person; to boat a person extremely; the idiom can be used with the sense when it is to mean about a violent act or a bitter reply against a person.)

No:

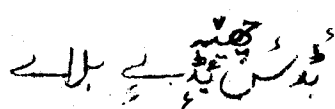
Kashmiri Idioms

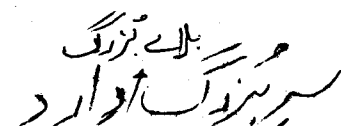
Tajik Idioms

10. 
Ach z mailni

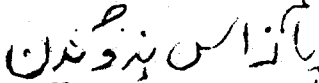

Ch shman duchar shudan

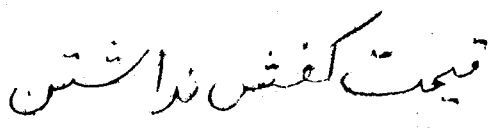
(Exp: To meet someone; to be face to face with any known person).

27. 
Bdis chhu bdy ballay

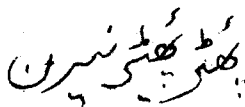

Sari buzarg balay
Buzarg dārad

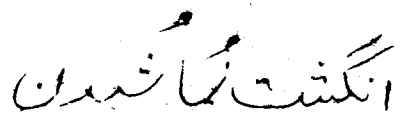
(Exp: Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown; great responsibilities always put us in great troubles).

38. 
Pāzaaras n wandun

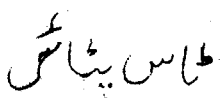

Qimati Kafash nadāshtan

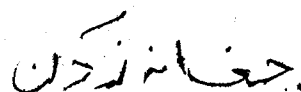
(Exp: To care fig for; to have no consideration of; treating very cheap; to give no attention).

40. 
Pht pht nairun

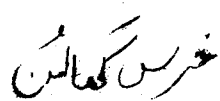

Ungusht numāshudan

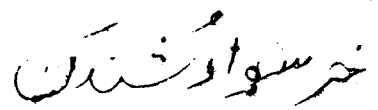
(Exp: To over-estimate one's own wealth; to over exaggerate; to be showy).

510. 
Ttaas patas


Chugāna zadan

(Exp: To be blunt in one's expression)

611. 
Kharas khaalun


Khar sawar shudan

(Exp: To bring disgrace).

(B) TAJIK PHRASES IN KASHMIRI LANGUAGE:I--- DIRECT ASSIMILATION:

S. No:	<u>Tajik/Kashmiri phrases</u>	<u>Transliteration of Tajik/ Kashmiri phrases.</u>
-----------	-------------------------------	--

1.

اول خویش بعدداریش۔

Awal Khawaish bad darwaish

(Exp: Self has got a priority; first self, then others.)

2.

این راه کمی روی بر
ترکستان است۔

In rañ ki mī rōyi
bar turkistān ast

(Exp: One cannot reach his destination by following a wrong direction).

3.

آزموده را آزمون
خطا است۔

ʾAzmudha rā āzmūdan
khatā ast.

(Exp: Tried man should not be tried again.)

4.

راه راست برودگرچه
دوکار است۔

Rāhi rāst barō garchi
dūr ast

(Exp: Take always the right path even it may be longer one.)

5.

بی علم نتوان خدا را
شناخت

Baiy Alim Natwān
Khudā rā shinākht.

(Exp: Truth and reality cannot be achieved without knowledge; ignorance is blindness.)

S
No: Tajik/Kashmiri phrases

Transliteration of Tajik/
Kashmiri phrases

6.

پیش از مرگ دادیلا -

Faish az marg wāwaylā

(Exp: Un-necessary complaints; to cry before
one's death.)

7.

چاه کن را چاه در پیش -

Chāh kun rā chāh kan
dar paish.

(Exp: One who digs a pit for others,
falls in the same pit.)

8.

حکم عالم مرگ مفاجات -

Hukmi Hākim margi
mafājāt

(Exp: Superiors have got a say; we cannot
help to be a subordinate.)

9.

حیلہ گرا بہانہ ہا بسیار -

Hīlah gar rā bahāna hā
bisyar.

(Exp: One can make a hundred and one
excuses).

10.

دیر آید درست آید -

Dair'āyad durust āyad

(Exp: Sometimes delay also proves favourable).

II --- PARTIAL ASSIMILATION:

S

No:

Kashmiri phrasesTajik phrases

1.

اسراف چھ تھرام -
Israaf chhu haraam^{1*}

اسراف تھرام است -
Israf harām ast

(Exp: Over spending is an evil)

2.

بداس چھ بدی یوان -
Badas chhu bady yiwaan

بد را بد آید -
Bad rā bad āyad

(Exp: If one sows evil, one can reap evil).

3.

بے عمل عالم گو دما چھ روبر تکر -
Baiy aemal aeālim gow maacchi
ros tulr

عالم بے عمل زنبور بے عمل است -
'Ālim bī 'amal zambūd
bī asl ast.

(Exp: Knowledge without practice remains fruitless).

4.

پاک چھ خود بے پوت -
Paak chhu khōdhy yōat

پاک خود است -
Pāk khudā ast

(Exp: No one can claim to be pious and perfect)

5.

حیا چھ دون چشمن -
Hayaa chhu don cheshman

حیا دو چشم است -
Hayā du chashm 'rāst

(Exp: Shyness speaks of one's nobility).

1*

Transliteration of Kashmiri phrases and Tajik phrases are written under the corresponding phrases.

S

No: Kashmiri phrasesTajik phrases

6. خداه چھو شاہ رگی کھوتہ نزدیک -
 خداز رگ گردن نزدیک تر است -
 Khodaah chhu shaah ragi Khudā az ragi garden
 khōt naẓdeek nazdīek tar ast.

(Exp: God has got more close links with his creatures.)

7. خرکیاہ زانہ زعفرانچ قدر -
 خرچہ دانہ کہ زعفران چیت -
 Khar kyaah zaani zafraanch Khar chi dānad ki zafraan
 qadr chīst

(Exp: A layman cannot assest a special article;
 only an expert can judge a thing properly).

8. کنیتہ مفت، میوہ تہ مفت -
 سنگ مفت و میوہ مفت -
 Kani ti mufty Sangi muft wa maiwa muft.
 maw ti mufty

(Exp: To be in full benefits).

9. نیک نامی چھہ بیخ دولت -
 نیک نامی بیخ دولت است -
 Naik nāmy chha baikh dawlat Naik nami baikh dawlat
 ast.

(Exp: Good name is overlasting wealth;
 A good fame is equivalent to wealth).

III-- TRANSLATED ASSIMILATION

S

No: Kashmiri phrasesTajik phrases

1. انسان چود و مین پتھ زند - انسان با اُمید زند است
 Insaṇ chhu wōmaiz petth zind Insān bā umaid zindah ast

(Exp: Man lives with hope; hope sustains life).

2. پا دی پا دی چھ پش زانان - گام بر گام تو ان بر بام رفتن
 Paawi paawi chhi pashah Gām bar gām tawān
 waataan raftan bar bām

(Exp: Slow and steady wins the race.)

3. پزیس چھ زوالے - راستی زوال نہ دارد
 Pzis chhun zawaaly Rāstī zawāl na dārad

(Exp: Truth has no downfall.)

4. پکنس گتشی تاکون آسون - چریدن را چمیدن
 Paknas gatshi takun. aasun Charīdan ra chamīdan

(Exp: Walking and eating are interdependent.)

5. پداہ وچھ کانس - فردا کسی نہ دید
 Padaah wuchhan kansi Fardā kasy na dīd

(Exp: One cannot have a prophecy of the happenings of forthcoming time; who has seen tomorrow.)

S

No: Kashmiri phrasesTajik phrases

6.

پوئس چھ پوئس پھٹان
Poansas chh poans phataan

پول از پول پیدائی شید
Pōl az pōl paidā mī
shiwad.

(Exp: Mondy begets money)

7.

عاشق چھ اڈن
Aashaq chhu on

عاشق کور باشد
Ashaq kor bāshad

(Exp: A lover is blind; Love is blind.)

8.

غریب سُنز راتھ چھے
Garieb sn̄z raath chhe
zeetth aasan

شب غریبان دراز است
Shabi gharibān darāz ast

(Exp: All sufferings become prolonged in case of the poor; poor feels his nights are longer).

9.

قسم چھ اپوز زواریان
Qasam chhu apuz-zyoar haawaan

قسم بامنکر است
Qasam bā mankir ast

(Exp: A liar always swears).

10.

قولون چھ اڈن
Qoanonn chhu on

قانون کور است
Qānūn kōr ast

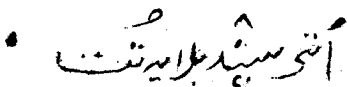
(Exp: Law is blind.)

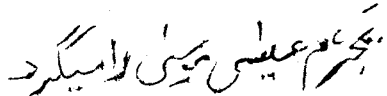
IV-- TRANSCREATED ASSIMILATION:

S

No:

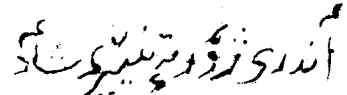
Kashmiri phrasesTajik phrases

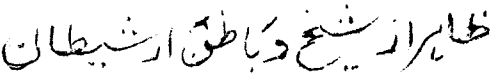
1. 
Ut sndi balaayi tut


Bamujrimi 'Aīsā Mūsā
rā maigar

(Exp: To punish 'A' for B's fault.)

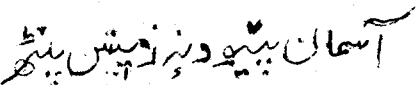
2.


Andr tsoor t nebr sād
(Shaikh roayi shaitan.)


Zāhir aẓ Shaikh wa bātin
aẓ shaitan

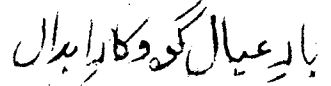
(Exp: A deceptive person; a cheat; to have a dual face.)

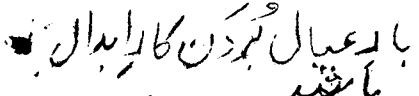
3.


Aassmaan pyow n zamaenas patth
Asmān be zamīn namī
āyad

(Exp: To take notice more than the required).

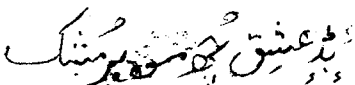
4.

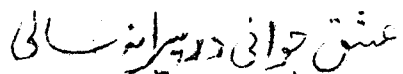

Baari aeyaal gōw kaerī
abdaal


Bāri 'ayāl burdan 'kāri
abdāl bāshad

(Exp: One must attend to one's children; to be a good guardian is worth worship.)

5.


Bd āshiq chhu mohri mushk


Ashqi jawāny dar pirānah
sāli

(Exp: Love ripens and sweetens with the ripe age.)

3

No: Kashmiri phrasesTajik phrases

6

بند چو بشیر
Band chuu basher

آدمی جایز الخطا است
Admī jāyzul khatā ast

(Exp: To err is human)

7.

یوت شوهل توت تاچه
Yot shuhul tot taaph

هر گشیمی را فرازی داری است
Har nashīby rā
farāzy dar pi ast

(Exp: There are ups and downs in life.)

8.

پرته دااناس چھو تواری لکھیا آسان
Prath daanas chhu toaray
lekhith aasaan

بر سر کمره بدیشته عیان
Bar sari har lugma
be nawishta 'ayān

(Exp: Grain is distributed by God; every grain grows for a particular person).

9.

پالان پوان چھو تری کیا گود
Palan poan chhawn
st kyaah gōw

منهو بر سنگ نه ددیده گناه باران را
Sabzah bar sang na
rōyad ghi gunah bārān rā

(Exp: It is useless to beat a bush in the air)

10.

پانی هچی گی باه تراچی
Paani hachi gyi baah trāchi

بارفته خود به که بارفته خلق
Bā rafta khud bih
ki bā raftah khalq

(Exp: One should depend on one-self.)

(C) -- TAJIK PROVERBS IN KASHMIRI LANGUAGE:

- | S
No: | <u>Tajik/Kashmiri proverbs</u> | <u>Transliteration of Tajik/
Kashmiri proverbs.</u> |
|--|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. | آب نه دیدن، موزه کشیدن | Ab nah dīdan, mōza kashīdan |
| (Exp: Premature expression and preparation) | | |
| 2. | یک جان دو قلب | Yak Jān du qlab |
| (Exp: Two persons very close with each other) | | |
| 3. | حق به حق دار رسیده | Ḥaq ba ḥaq dār rasīd |
| (Exp: The share is received by the right person) | | |
| 4. | خود را نصیحت ده دیگران را نصیحت | Khud rā faẓīhat was digārān
rā naṣīhat |

(Exp: To forget own mistakes and point out mistakes of others)

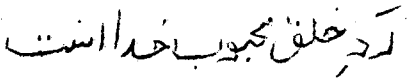
S
No: Tajik/Kashmiri proverbs

Transliteration of Tajik/
Kashmiri proverbs

5. 

Du murgh jung kunand
fāyidah tīr gar

(Exp: A fight between the two favours the third)

6. 

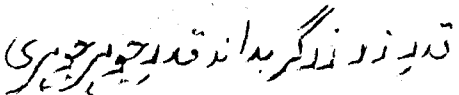
Radi khalq mahbūbi khudā
ast

(Exp: A saintly person; one who is rejected by people but loved by God).

7. 

Alajī dandān ikhrājī
dandān

(Exp: Better to do away with the troublesome person or thing.)

8. 

Qadri zar zargar bidānand,
Qadri jawahar jawhary

(Exp: Only an expert and special authority can judge a thing properly.)

S
No: Tajik/Kashmiri Proverbs

Transliteration of Tajik/
Kashmiri proverbs.

9. کبوتر با کبوتر با هم
چندس کنند پرواز

Kabutar bā kabutar bāz
bā bāz, kunand ham jins
kunand parwāz

(Exp: Birds of the same feather flock together).

10. گواه چست و مدعی چست

Gawāh chust wa mudāy shust

(Exp: It is said when the concerned sufferer
does not protest against a misbehaviour
and others speak for him).

11. مرده بدست زنده

Murdah badasti zindah

(Exp: A helpless person).

12. نه این ساقی نه این پیمانده

Na in sāqy na in paymānah
mānad

(Exp: No glory is everlasting).

CHAPTER -- 6

OVERALL INFLUENCE OF TAJIK LANGUAGE ON KASHMIRI LANGUAGE.

The influence of the Tajik language on Kashmiri language and literature are multicoloured and versatile. These influences have affects in almost all linguistic aspects of Kashmiri language. The Kashmiri literature has also been under a direct **influence** of Tajik Language during mediaeval ages. Most of the generas (forms) such as Masnavi, Ghazal, Marsia, and Rubayee are based on Tajik technique and almost all works in prose during the said centuries have been overshadowed by Tajik styles upto recent times, particularly the works in various fields of education, art, culture, commerce, medicine and administration.

(I) INFLUENCES RELATING TO LINGUISTIC ASPECTS OF TAJIK WORDS USED IN KASHMIRI:

The main influences relating to linguistic aspects can be divided as :-

1. Change and replacement in vocabulary;
2. Phonetic change.

(1) Change and Replacement in Vocabulary:

Kashmiri language faced a drastic change in its vocabulary during and after 14th century A.D. due to the direct influence of Tajik language. The change in the vocabulary of Kashmiri language can be classified under two sub-headings i.e.:-

- a) Replacement;
- b) Assimilation.

(a) Replacement:

The majority of the words from the old Kashmiri language have disappeared from it during the said period. The sanskrit words have mostly been dropped wherever they were not found acceptable to the new entrants of the valley. The sanskrit words formed about one third of old Kashmiri language. Mostly sanskrit Nouns and adjectives have disappeared or remoulded in Kashmiri language. Some of the words of old Kashmiri language which are not popularly used in the present Kashmiri language are as under:-

<u>words</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>
पिता	Pitaa
माता	Maataa
पोन	Poan
वदप्रश	Wopdaish
जन्म	Zanam
गारुण	Gaarun
प्रेकाश	Prekaash
शुन	Shun
प्राण	Praan
जगुत	Zagut
निरदोश	Nirdoash

WordsTransliteration

نیراش

Neraash

نرمال

Nermal

The sanskrit words which are dead in contemporary Kashmiri can be well seen in the spritual poetry of Lal Ded. Some of her verses are given here-under:-

(i)

سے شلہ چھ پٹس پیٹس
 سے شلہ چھے رتم دیش
 سے شلہ چھے ہرہ دس گریٹس
 شیو چھے کر فٹھ تے تھن و ویدیش

(ii)

نیرگنہ تہ ریتہ دیم
 چھس بہ جوتے ناو سرامہ
 بھگہ کیلا س کھار تھ غتم
 چھ ہم تھ ستس تہ ہیربانہ

In the above verses, the words, which are no more in use in Kashmiri are listed below:-

شیل	(Shil)
پیٹس	(Peetas)
سپیٹس	(Speetas)
دُتَم	(Wutum)
دیش	(Daish)
نیرگنہ	(Nirgan)
روایت	(Roayt)
سراان	(Siraan)
کیلااس	(Kailaas)
شیو	(Shiw)
ووپدیش	(Wopdaish)

(b) Assimilation:

Entry of New (Tajik) Words in Kashmiri language

can be classified under different sub-headings:-

- (i) Direct assimilation;
- (ii) Deformed assimilation;
- (iii) Mispronounced or corrupt pronounced assimilation.

(i) Direct assimilation:

There are numerous words of Tajik language which have made direct entries in Kashmiri language. For example:-

Transliteration (In Tajik)

آب (Āb)
آسمان (Āsmān)
دُنیا (Dunyā)

The old words of Kashmiri language of sanskrit origin which vanished, were replaced by the new Tajik words. As already mentioned in the chapter "Lexis" Tajik words made a good place in Kashmiri language.

(ii) Deformed assimilation:

These are the words from Tajik language which are assimilated in Kashmiri language in deformed form. Though such type of Tajik words are fully borrowed by Kashmiri language, yet they possess a changed pronunciation. Generally such words have a slightly changed script. The originality of the Tajik words has been affected by broken vowels (called abnormal vowels in linguistics) of sanskrit languages, which dominated the Kashmiri language in pre-Islamic period. Such words, for example, are as under:-

Tajik Word

Kashmiri Word

قطاى (Khatāyī)	خطائے (Khatāy)
حاکم (Hākīm)	حاکم (Hākīm)
دان (Dān)	دانی (Daani)
آبر (Abur)	اوبر (Obur)

Tajik WordKashmiri Word

خوشک (Khushk)

خوشیک (Khoshik)

سیر (Sair)

سار (Sār)

بادشاهی (Bādshāhy)

بادشاهی (Baadshāhy)

(iii) Mispronounced or Corrupt Pronounced assimilation:

Such type of assimilation has taken place at the level of common folk, who happened to either rustic or thoroughly illiterate and as such were not in a position to follow the exact pronunciation of some foreign (Tajik) words, but they, for each other, could convey the sense they meant in their own way of expression. This applied well to the Kashmiri language of 14th century A.D. and onwards; that is, when people of Kashmir were confronted with the sounds of Tajik language all round them and most of the people got attracted towards the Tajik language, and tried to learn it. At the level of literary circles, however, these mistakes were not seen, but the spoken words of common people also matter, and in some cases غلط الوام (Mistakes committed by common people) is also recognized. While pronouncing some of the Tajik words, the common people of Kashmir made some mistakes, due to which some syllables were deleted, or new syllables were introduced in the new Kashmiri words borrowed from Tajik language.

Some of the mispronounced Tajik words are as under:-

Tajik Words

Kashmiri Words

کبوتر (Kabūtar)	کوټر (Koatur)
استخوان (Isthkhān)	وِستخوان (Wstkhāan)
استاد (Ustād)	دوستاد (Wōstaad)
دریا (Daryā)	دریاء (D̄ryaaw)
مزاج (Mizāj)	مِزاج (Mizaaz)

(2) Phonetic Changes

Due to the influence of Tajik language, old Kashmiri words also faced slight phonetic changes. These phonetic changes seem to be lighter. Such changes do not involve the deletion or addition of a syllable, but are restricted to the changes in diacritical marks and primitive vowels (such as ع, ا, م, ر)

What type of delicacies were seen in some phonetical changes can be imagined from the following chart of words:-

Old Kashmiri Words

New Kashmiri Words

شیل (Shīl)	شال (Shal)
عاشمقام (Āeshmuqaam)	عاشمقام (Aeashmuqaam)
دھ (Dh)	دہ (Dah)
ٹٹکھ (Ttkh)	ٹٹیکھ (Ttikh)

(II) SOME WORDS OF LITERARY SIGNIFICANCE AND POETIC FORMS (GENERAS) WHICH KASHMIRI LITERATURE HAS DIRECTLY BORROWED FROM THAT OF THE TAJIK:

The earliest symptoms of Tajik influence on Kashmiri literature are formed in the poetic expressions of Sheikh Noor-ud-Din Noorani--a saint poet and the founder of Islamic Sufism in Kashmir. Sheikh Noor-ud-Din was born in 1375 A.D. in Kashmir, during the reign of Sultan Qutub-ud-Din Shah. This is the time when Islam was making a place in Kashmir. A large number of people had already changed their religion and adopted Islam. By this time, not only the Kashmiri language was getting closer to Tajik language, but also Kashmiri literature was developing a sense of give and take with Tajik literature. So, first of all, some Tajik words started to enter in the Kashmiri poems.

The existence of Tajik words in Hazrat Sheikh's poetry reveals that Tajik language, at that time, had made a considerable entry in Kashmiri literature. The time in which Sheikh Noor-ud-Din Noorani, was a period of Sufi revolution in Kashmir and the religious and spiritual poetry was in climax. Some of the verses of Hazrat Sheikh Noor-ud-Din Noorani (commonly known as Sheikh Shruk) are as under:-

گنہ بوز کھ کنہ نیر و ز کھ
 امو گنہ زدن کوتاہ دیت جلا د
 عقل تہ فکر تور کوتاہ سوز کھ
 کمالہ چٹھہ پیوک سہ دلو یاو

The Tajik words used in the above verses are:-

عقل (Aql); فکر (Fikir); جلاو (Jallāw);

دریا (Daryā) is in slightly changed from as
(D̄ryaaw) دریاو

In the verses of Sheikh Noor-ud-Din Noorani, more than two hundred Tajik words are commonly in use; some of the words are as under:-

ایمان (Īmān);

نشانده (Ishārah);

آدم (Ādam);

آسمان (Āsmān);

آزاد (Āzād);

اول (Āwal);

بدی (Bady);

باران (Bārān);

جان (Jān);

تاج (Tāj);

شام (Shām);

شرم (Sharm);

صحیح (Sehy);

ظالم (Zālim);

فرض (Farz);

فکر (Fikir);

عمر (Umar);

عرش (ʿArish);

واقف (Wāqf);

A few Tajik words are also found in the verses of Lal Ded (a spiritual poet and saint) who preceeded Hazrat Sheikh Noor-ud-Din Noorani. Some of her verses are:-

کلومے کلومے سیدم
 کلومے کلومے سیدم
 کلومے کلومے سیدم
 کلومے کلومے سیدم

In the above verses (generally known as Wakhs),
 the following words are of Tajik origin:-

کلیمہ (Kālimah), in a changed form as کلیمے
 (Klmay)

لامکان (Lā -makān)

The Tajik metric pattern عورتوں کی پادری نظام
 that came in usage in Kashmiri poetry after 16th century
 was slowly and steadily influenced by the metric pattern used
 in Tajik poetry. Before 16th century A.D., the Kashmiri poetry
 was mainly in the form of wakhs, shrukhs and watchans. It is
 during the period of Yusuf Shahi Chak in 16th century, that
 some Tajik feet (Bahar) and metric patterns made their entry
 in Kashmir poetry, mainly in watchans. Habba Khatoon and
 Ārni Maal used the imported Tajik feet (بحر) and
 metric pattern in their watchans.

A few verses from the watchans of Habba Khatoon
are as:-

دآرودین ستر و اچھنس نو
چا کریم میون مالبینو ہو
گرچہ در الیں آہ شمس
نور الی میہ پھٹو مالبینو ہو
یا تہ زینت نعت نو ظاہ
نعت نعت جمعہ لالہ مالبینو ہو

During 17th and 18th century A.D., almost all Kashmiri poets became so competent in the state language that they wrote in pure Tajik; and as such the Tajik poetry made a strong hold in Kashmir. During the period, very less literary work has been produced in Kashmiri language. Some of the famous writers of Tajik in the valley of Kashmir during the period of Muslim rulers were as mentioned below:-

Mulla Ahmad, Mulla Nadiri, Mulla Hussain Gaznaw, Mulla Jamal, Sheikh Yaqoob Sarfy, Sheikh Babba Dawud Khaky, Mirza Khwaja Habib-Ullah Nowshahri, Ghani Kashmiri, Lachman Das, Saroor, Bawany Das Kachroo. The entry of Tajik poetic genres or forms in Kashmiri poetry became quite forceful during 18th century A.D., when some translations of Persian/Tajik works were attempted in Kashmiri. By that time, Tajik forms remoulded Kashmiri poetry and a poetry similar to Tajik poetry came into being. The main Tajik forms which were directly borrowed by the Kashmiri poets were:-

(1) Masnavi

(2) Ghazal

(3) Marsia

(1) Masnavi:

Masnavi is a Tajik form used in the Tajik poetry since a long time. It is a poem, in which every verse (شعر) has a parallel Qāfiya (قافیه)¹ with its second counterpart verse. But the system of Qāfiya (قافیه) goes on changing in every verse (شعر). The canvas for subject of Masnavi is much broad; and almost all events, incidents and sentiments can be written in Masnavi form in a smooth, accurate and attractive way. Generally the subject dealt in Tajik Masnavi are historical, moral, social, religious, spiritual, philosophical and cultural etc, and as such Masnavi is classified only as رزمیه (Razmiyah) and بزمیه (Bazmiya). Razmiyah deals with epic and natural heroes, while Bazmiya deals with romance of comedy or trajedy.

Famous mMasnavies written in various parts of Central Asia and Iran are:-

شاه نامه فردوسی (Shāhnāma Firdosī)

بوستان سعدی (Boastāni Saīdi)

یوسف زلیخا (Yūsuf Zulaikhā)

شیرین خسرو (Shīrīn Khusraw)

سازم نامه (Sām Nāmā)

مثنوی مولانا روم (Masnavī Moulāna Rūm)

The Tajik Masnavi, first of all, was introduced in Kashmiri through translation, and the poet who gave lead in this field was Mahmood Ghami. He translated Jami's Yusuf Zulaikha and other works of Tajik poets and after this, during 18th century, Masnavi enjoyed much more popularity in Kashmir and dozens of Masnavies were composed here.

The titles of some Kashmiri Masnavies alongwith the name of writers are as under:-

یوسف زلیخا (Yusuf Zulāikhaa)	By -- Mahmood Ghami
شیرین خسرو (Sheereen Khusraw)	By--- Mahmood Ghami
گلرینہ (Gulraiz)	By -- Maqbool Shah Kralwaree.
ہی مال ناگراے (Heemaal Nāgraay)	By -- Wali Ullah Mattoo.
اکہ نندن (Ak Nandun)	By -- Ramzèn Bhat

A few verses from some Kashmiri Masnavies in which the Tajik influence is quite vivid; are written as under:-

(i)

دلیلا لہ زرد دوسر آئینہ
چھ تھوہ مت راوین پھر نا دگرینہ
یہ تھک را دی ضیا بی بخش تھے
بقول راست فرماواں صبح تھے

(Maqbool Shah Kralwaree)

(ii)

بہرِ تجرِبِ چشمِ دلِ شہیدِ بے سُرِ دل
 ز آتشِ گِیہِ نیرِ ہا نعلِ رُودِ جنگل
 خودِ داغِ کاسِ اُرسِ پیمہِ دُن
 مے چھو کھیلِ اُرسِ اُرسِ پیمہِ دُن

(Maqbool Shah Kralwaree)

(iii)

مَرُنِ مَارُنِ تَشَنُّدِ بوزِ تھِیو مَکُنِ
 عَجَبِ تَکَرُّبِ بیکِ تَشَنُّدِ تَابِ چُہِ مَنِ
 پیمہِ مالِ مے نَافِ اوسمِ بہارِ س
 گنہِ تَشَنُّدِ تَسِ پَسِ دُشِ لایِ ناکِ

(Saif-ud-Din Tarbalee)

The system of Qāfiya (قافیہ) in Tajik masnavi with comparison to Kashmiri Masnavi can well be seen in the few verses of a Tajik Masnavi written by Moulana Rumi as under :

(i) دید در کلبے پر از انعام با اہلِ حاجت گسریدہ دام با
 دمیدم ہر سوسے ملجہ حاجت یافتہ و زان در عطا و خلعت

(ii) مرغ کاب شد مکتش او چہ دانہ جائے آبِ شیش
 ایکہ اندیشہ شربت جات تو چہ دانی شیطِ جیونِ فزات

(2) Ghazal:

The word "Ghazal" is originally Arabic, which means "talking about love and remonance, and conversation with women". In the Ghazal form of poetry, the subject (موضوع) can be beauty and love, sorrow of beloved and word affairs. Every verse (شعر) of Ghazal can have a different meaning, but the Qāfiya and Radīf² (ردیف) should be same.

The same techniques of Tajik Ghazals has been adopted in Kashmiri Ghazals. Examples of Tajik Ghazals and Kashmiri Ghazals are given hereunder (one each);-

Example of Tajik Ghazal:

شاد زی با سیاه چشمان شاد که جهان نیست جز نساء و باد
ز آمده تنگ دل نباید بود وز گذشته فکر باید یاد
من و آن جعدوی غصایه پوی من آن ماه روی حریر نثار
باد و ابر سبت این جهان و نسوس باده پیش از هر کج باد اباد

(by-Rudki)

Example of Kashmiri Ghazal

ہا یا مولاکت ہا رگتہ تہ بے لو
میتہ میلہ ماہ و خسل و چہ تہ بے لو
چھ پوسفن انہاد کر یوز دلچ
متر پندر بازار لچھ پیر دے لو

(By--Rassul Mir)

The poets who initiated Kashmiri Ghazal on Tajik pattern were Mahmood Gami, Rassul Mir, Abdul Ahad Nazim and Mahjoor. The impact of Tajik Ghazals on Kashmiri Ghazals can be imagined from the following examples:-

(i)

مہجور در شمع و سخن
محل گوں سین گل چین مہرین
اُدھک تہ دعواد ار گل
کر و بلبلو و پدار محل

(By ---Mahjoor)

(ii)

ر سہلہ یو د وے غونچہ بسینیتھو تھک ہر نام
خوش رہ و زعاشق کر رشتے نارمان دیان تھی

(By-Rassul Mir)

One more thought resemblances between the Ghazals of the said languages can be reproduced here as under:-

Tajik Ghazal:

مراد دلیست اند دل اگر گویم زبان سوزد
وگر دم و رکشم تر رسم کہ مغز اسخوان سوزد

(Anonymous)

Kashmiri Ghazal:

ز دغم نہ و نتھ حال پینن ناہ د دیم دس
دنه ہانہ د زیم تال و نہ لو بال ہر کپو

(Nizam)

(3) Marsia:

Marsia is one of the forms of Central Asian poetry existing there since ancient ages. This form made a direct entry in Kashmir in 15th century A.D. in 15th century A.D.,; when Kashmiri Marsia was written on the same subjects (موضوع) as the Tajiks used to write. The first Marsia in Kashmiri language was written by Sham Bee bee on the death of Hazrat Sheikh-ul-Alam. Some lines from first Kashmiri Marsia are given here;-

تند سہتر کہ سہتر بانه
 لیلہ دو نو در کبر کو تو
 صلیہ زار و شہ چہینہ امیاد
 تند سہتر گو سہتر گو تو

Marsia in Kashmiri is a lengthy series of verified events, which is narrated to express grief, sorrow and pain mostly on the Heroes of Karbala. A Marsia is often written on the untimely death of a man loved or respected by a section of people. The Marsias in Kashmiri language are generally related with the sacrifice of Hazrat Imam Hussain. Though the techniques adopted in a Tajik Marsia do not resemble with the techniques of Kashmiri Marsia, yet the subject (موضوع) and the way of expression (اندر بیان) in the Marsia of the two languages is very identical.

The main poets who wrote Marsia in Kashmiri language are as:-

Syed Saleh, Khwaja Gulam Hussain, Mirza Abu-ul-AQasim,
Khwaja Mohd Baqir, Munshi Ahmad Ali, Hakim Habib-Ullah,
Shahid Badgami.

Some examples of Marsias written by Shahid Badgami are
as under:-

(i)

حسین چانے ستر	چھے زندگی دوسان
حسین چانے ستر	پنر دوسے پنر لان
مات از مودتھ	”جیات تھے پر دوتھ“
حسین چانے ستر	چھ موت و نہ شوقان
نشان آزادی	چھ پانہ خونک لنگ
حسین چانے ستر	شفقت دوسے دوشلان

(ii)

شہید کربلا چھ از نہ خون بہا منگان
گترھن تھے خونہ سُر تیار سپدن چھ
دنان امام حسین زندگی چھے انقلاب کتھ
لکھ جیات تیلے تھے پانس دار سپدن چھ
حسین اسو مشر او تھ نہ ابرس تام
جہان روز ہمیشہ حسین حسین کران

(III) INFLUENCE OF TAJIK LANGUAGE ON THE LANGUAGES USED FOR
KASHMIRI ARTS, MEDICINE AND ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS:

The Tajik language has not only affected the Kashmiri
vocabulary in the fields of education and literature only, but

its affects are quite vivid in other fields of knowledge also, such as:-

Works written on Art, Medicine and Administrative affairs of Kashmir.

1. Language for Art:

The grammar written for carpet-weaving in Kashmir is called Tāleem, which is purely based on Tajik expressions. The script of that grammar is as old as 1200 years. This script was used all over Central Asia including Iran during Pre-Islamic period. After the entry of Islam in Iran and Tajikistan, the script of the languages spoken there, was changed to Nastalic script, except the particular grammar of this Art.

2. Languages for Medicines and Medical Education:

The learning and teaching of medical sciences has been imported to Kashmir from Tajikistan. In Tajikistan, the language used for teaching Greek Method of treatment (یونانی طریقہ علاج) was Tajik. This kind of medical education was directly imported from Tajikistan to Kashmir. Till recent times, a Yunani Medical College was functioning in Srinagar, where medium for most of the educational subjects was based on Tajik terms. In Kashmir, the names of various medicines used by some leading practitioners of Tib-i-Unani (طب یونانی) are also pure Tajik and cannot be distinguished as a foreign element in our culture. The names of few such medicines are given below:-

گل کبہ زبان (Guli-kah-Zabān)
گل بنفشہ (Guli-bunafasha)
چهار تخم (Chihār Takhum)

(3) Language for Administrative Affairs:

The impact of Tajik language in the administrative affairs of Jammu and Kashmir state is still vivid, mostly in land recordings, land measurements and revenue Departments. The Patwari Education for land details and measurements are on Tajik pattern with the use of Tajik terms. The technical terms used for revenue records and measurements are Tajik. Even Sir W. Lawrence, who worked as sSettlement Authority of Jammu and Kashmir State in the early years of 20th century A.D., has also recognized the importance of Tajik terms. He too, had to depend on Tajik terminology for land measurements and recordings. Some examples are given below:-

بیہ (Baya);	راہن (Rahan);
بندوبست (Band-u-bast);	انتقال (Intiqāl);
آبی اول (Ābī-Awal);	آبی دویم (Ābī-doeyim);
آبی سویم (Ābī-Soeyim);	بنجریہ (Banjiri Jadīd);
بنجریہ قدیم (Banjri-Qadīm);	خسرہ گرداوازی (Khasra-girdawāry);
شاملات (Shāmilāt);	خالصہ (Khālīsā);
شجرہ نسب (Shajra-nasb)	جامبندی (Jamabandī)
اگان (Lagān)	کرم (Karam)
جریب (Jarīb)	چکداری (Chakdārī)
صحت اندراج (Sihati-indjrāj);	ترک کاشت (Tarki-Kāshṭ)

FOOTNOTES/ REFERENCES

1. Qāfiya is the last syllable of a verse () which is repeated similarly at the end of all verses. The term is known as "Rhyme" in English language. Qafiya produces similar sounds at the end of verses.
2. Radīf is the word of a verse, which precedes to the word fixed as Qāfiya. It is generally, last but one word of the verse.

B I B L I O G R A P H Y :

1. Linguistic change --- E. H. Sturtevant
2. An Introduction to Spoken Kashmiri --- Braj B. Kachru
3. The Life and Growth of Language. --- William Dwight Whitney.
4. Linguistic Survey of India-- A summary --- Siddheshwar Varma.
5. Linguistic Survey of India (Vol. VII Part II) --- Grierson.
6. The Standard manual of Kashmiri Language --- Grierson.
7. Grammar of Shina Language -- Grierson.
8. Language and the People of U. S. S. R. --- Vladmir Rogov.
9. Tārīkhi Adbiyāti Tajikistan --- Kabir A. Jaisy

(Translated from "History of Tajik Literature" by Yartchy Beechka).

10. Tārīkhi Adbiyāti Iran --- Raza Zad Shafaq.
11. Kāshri Adbch Tawāreekh --- Awtar Krishen Rahbar
12. A Dictionary of the Persian and English Languages --- Fazil-i-Ali.
13. An Introduction to Comparative Philology --- R. V. Jahgirdar.
14. The Logical Syntax of Language --- Rudolf Carnap.
15. Persian Grammar --- Dr. Fritz Rosen
16. Qawāadi Fārsi --- Mulana Yusuf Sahib
17. Kāshur Grammar --- Naji Munawar, Shafi Shoaq

18.	Kāshur Grammar	---	Brij Bushan Kachroo
19.	Kāshir Dictionary	---	
20.	Kashmiri Proverbs	---	Novels
21.	Makalati Hajini	---	Hajini
22.	Imsali Hikam	---	Akbar Dihuda
23.	Nisabi Kashmiri	---	Sont Pandit
24.	Risāli Aswāti Kashmir	---	Saif-ud-Din Tarbaly
25.	Farhangi Āsfiya		
26.	Kashmiri Boal Chal	---	Noor Mohammad (Bookseller)
27.	Logāti Kishwary	---	Kishwary
28.	Farhang Shahnama	---	Raza Zad Shafaq
29.	Kāshur Nasr	---	Khayal, Rehbar
30.	Kāshir Sufi Shāyrgē	---	Amin Kamil
31.	Kuliyati Sheikhul Alam	---	Published by J&K Cultural Academy.
32.	Lala Wakh	---	Jiya Lal Koul
33.	A Grammar of the Persian Language	---	Duncan Forbes.
34.	Studies in Kashmiri	---	Jiyalal Koul
35.	Masnavī Maulana Rum		
36.	Nasīm-ul-balāghat	---	Moulvi Hāfiz Said Jalal-ud-Din Ahmad Jafri
37.	An Anthology of Modern Kashmiri verse (1930-1960)	---	Trilokinath Raina
38.	Kāshir Zabaan t Adab (Soan (Adab) 1976	---	Edited by-Amin Kamil, Jammu and Kashmir Cultural Academy.
39.	Rahnumay Patwāry	---	Habib-Ullah Batsh.

